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"BY WIRE"

Highlighted by criticism from one of California's own Congressional Representatives, House passage of Tidelands Bill came Sept. 20, by a vote of 108 to 11.

Following advice of State Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny and his specially-deputized assistant, William W. Clary, of Los Angeles, Chairman Summers (D., Tex.) of the House Judiciary Committee, asked and received permission to bring the Bill to the floor of the House many weeks in advance of what the most optimistic proponents had expected.

Only unpleasant note in proceedings was introduction of an amendment by Rep. Sam Hobbs (D., Ala.), attempting to reserve to U. S. petroleum deposits of California and other states with off shore oil. Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D., San Dimas) was principal pleader for the Hobbs amendment.

California oil men, although considerably miffed by Hobbs and Voorhis statements, felt grateful for glaring faults in remarks of both Congressmen concerning Tidelands operations. Charge by Hobbs that "bootleggers" of the state were selling 156,000 barrels daily" of whipstock oil to Japan pre-war seemed slightly inaccurate, since Tidelands production has not yet reached one-half that figure and it is doubtful if any Tidelands oil ever was shipped to Japan.

Voorhis's assertion that Standard of California was whipstocking three miles out in the Pacific met with equal skepticism. Company has done no slant drilling.

Irate colleagues jumped on Hobbs and Voorhis with assertion Hobbs amendment .would ."completely emasculate" the Tidelands Bill. Anyway, it would be legally impossible to segregate the oil from the land in a Bill securing title of the states to the Tidelands, members argued.

Hobbs' amendment was defeated 105 to 17. Two minor amendments further guarding property rights of owners or grantees with legitimate title to tidal lands were approved with little real opposition.

Bill was sent to Senate, where special Tidelands subcommittee will report to Senate Judiciary Committee before legislation reaches floor of upper House.

The question of whether the United States and Great Britain can amicably reconcile their interests in Middle-East oil is being threshed out in London, where a delegation of U. S. experts from the Petroleum Administration for War, the State Department and the petroleum industry are seeking British approval of the redrafted Anglo-American Petroleum Treaty.

Although the text of treaty—which was revised last fall to satisfy industry complaints and after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had indicated ratification would not be forthcoming—has not been made public, the general purpose of the pact is to assure the extensive development of oil resources in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran, and their equitable operation and distribution by British and American interests. It is understood the U. S. may use the argument of its tremendous contribution of petroleum products to the war effort to strengthen its position on certain issues.

The treaty proposes the establishment of an International Petroleum Commission, to act in an advisory capacity but minus the power to force recommendations on the signatory Governments. Presumably, the Commission will make technical and statistical studies, confer on problems of mutual interest to America and Great Britain and issue reports and recommendations. A new reservation, drafted to dispel the fears of the U. S. oil industry, would prevent the Federal Government from exercising controls over private companies or operators.

At this writing, the possibility of reviving the proposal made by Petroleum Administrator Ickes for a Government-owned trans-Arabian pipeline appears to have been discarded by the conferring delegations. A similar suggestion through which the British and American interests would share a single pipeline is reported to have been abandoned. Arabian-American Oil Co. (jointly-owned by Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Co.) is said to be considering construction of a pipeline with an outlet on the Mediterranean, either at Beirut or Trip-

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oli, while the British-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. is reported ready to extend its present line from Kirkuk in Iraq to Tripoli and Haifa.

Meanwhile Ickes who headed the American delegation to England, has called for an agreement "without control of price or production and the more competitive the better",—a suggestion to which the British press has not reacted favorably. Ickes also has reiterated his belief that American known domestic reserves have been depleted to a point where only 14 years more of production can be expected.

The Petroleum Administrator took with him to London Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies, who did an outstanding job on the original treaty during the talks held in Washington last year. Other members of the U. S. delegation were Charles Rayner, State Department petroleum adviser and a veteran of the Washington talks; Robert E. Hardwicke, general counsel for PAW; John A. Loftus, of the State Department's office of international trade policy; Gordon Sessions, foreign relations assistant, and Samuel Botsford, foreign relations analyst, both of PAW.

Industry members accompanying the delegation were William R. Boyd, Jr., president of the American Petroleum Institute and chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council; A. Jacobsen, president of Amerada Petroleum Corp., and chairman of PIWC's Oil Policy Committee; George A. Hill, Jr., president of Houston Oil Co.; W. Alton Jones, president of Cities Service Co.; Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of Chase National Bank, and Ralph T. Zook, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

The British conference is being conducted under the leadership of Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation's announcement, Sept. 14, that negotiations were being invited for purchase or lease of five Government-owned pipelines brought screams of protest from California's Representative Jerry Voorhis and Texas's Senator W. Lee ("Pass-the-Biscuits-Pappy") O'Daniel.

Voorhis saw the hand of the major companies in the RFC's move to dispose of the "Big Inch" and "Little Big Inch" pipelines, which literally saved the Eastern Seaboard from oil starvation during the war period, while O'Daniel wanted the lines "ripped up" so they could not be used to pipe natural gas from Texas to the East.

The RFC's proposal presumably was made in the hope the industry might come forward with some suggestion as to what can be done with some 3250 miles of pipeline, representing a total investment of approximately $160,000,000. Little chance is seen by industry representatives that any single company could take over the "Big" and "Little Big" lines which run from Texas to New York, even if it could find the oil with which to fill them. The 24-incher is 1254 miles long, while the 20-inch "Little Big Inch" extends 1475 miles.

Disposal of three smaller RFC lines, which served as common carriers during the war, may not present as great a problem, although no offer yet has materialized for any of the pipelines. The smaller lines are: The Florida Emergency Pipeline, (8-inch), from Carabelle to Jacksonville, Fla., a distance of 200 miles; the 175-mile, 8-inch Greensboro-Richmond Extension of the Plantation Pipeline, from Greensboro, N. C. to Richmond, Va.; the Southwest Emergency Pipeline, a 14 and 16-inch line, from Corpus Christi to Houston, Tex., a distance of 154 miles.

Operation of all five pipelines is being discontinued and, as soon as September delivery schedules of crude and gasoline have been met, the "Inch" lines will be filled with water and a preservative and sealed. Unless the fears of Sen. O'Daniel come true and one, or both, of the lines can be converted for transmission of natural gas to the East, the big lines may remain sealed and water-filled to await a possible "future emergency".

The RFC proposal to sell or lease the "Inch" lines was attacked by O'Daniel as "just another step in a prearranged plan to pipe Texas natural gas to the East". An RFC official told CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD that "there certainly was no preconceived plan on our part" to syphon off natural gas from Texas for the East, but O'Daniel refused to be comforted.

"As I charged months ago," he said, "these big interests will end up at taxpayers' expense buying the lines at 10 cents on the dollar. They started planning such lines before the war, and under the guise of a war emergency they got them built for oil. The submarine menace was conquered by the time they were put in operation.

"Even if they brought the Government a return of 100 cents on the dollar, I would still be against leaving the lines intact. They should be ripped up."

The Voorhis complaint appeared to be based upon the fact the RFC had "already decided that the Little Big Inch and the Big Inch pipe lines which cost respectively $67,000,000 and $78,000,000 are at a very early date going to be drained and sealed and that bids upon them will be asked almost immediately." The Californian called attention to the fact the Surplus Property Act provides that no pipelines costing the Government more than $5,000,000 "should be disposed of by the Government unless and until a report concerning such facilities had been submitted to Congress for its examination."

In his insistence that the Surplus Property Act prevents the disposal of the pipelines "except by 5-year lease" until the report has been made to Congress, Voorhis apparently lost sight of the fact that the RFC is merely inviting the industry to make proposals (if any) for purchase, lease or other disposal of the lines—with no intention of auctioning off the lines to the "major companies" without the sanction of SPB and Congress.

Actually, the SPB still is working on a monumental report covering disposal of all war plants—not solely the pipelines—that were financed by the Government for sums exceeding $5,000,000. None of these high-

(Continued on Page 34)

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Securing and Presenting Foundation Design Data

By Trent R. Dames,
Dames & Moore

September Meeting

Trent R. Dames

The art of securing and using foundation design data has received its greatest impetus from the new science of Soil Mechanics, which has experienced its principal development during the last 25 years. Soil Mechanics has been defined by Karl Terzaghi, under whose direction most of the early research in this field was carried out, as "The application of the laws of mechanics and hydraulics to engineering problems dealing with sediments and other unconsolidated accumulations of solid particles produced by the mechanical and chemical disintegration of rocks, regardless of whether or not they contain an admixture of organic constituents." In a field of such great breadth, it is necessary to limit this paper to some small phase of this field. With the aid of your President, who has suggested several topics which would be of interest to you, I have chosen as the subject of this paper "Securing and Presenting Foundation Design Data."

Before going into a discussion of the details of the subject, I would like to briefly outline some of the important phases of the field of Soil Mechanics in order to illustrate the scope of this field. Soil Mechanics deals with what the geologist calls "mantle" or "regolith", but which to the civil engineer is commonly known as soil or earth. The field of Soil Mechanics is one which is rapidly changing as the scope of our knowledge thereof increases. New research is continually being reported and continually modifying the practical applications of this science to engineering problems. As is the case in all new fields, the questions which cannot be answered far exceed in number those which can be answered, and most of the latter can be answered only imperfectly. However, development of the science has advanced to the point where it is a very considerable aid in the solution of certain critical engineering problems, among which are the following:

(1) Investigations of the character of the foundation soils present on the site of a prospective development for the purposes of:
   (a) evaluating the costs of developing a potential industrial or commercial property;
   (b) planning the development of a selected property in order to enable the arrangement of structures so as to take advantage of varying foundation conditions;
   (c) determining, after the site and plant arrangement have been selected, the type or types of foundations best suited for the support of the particular structures planned;
   (d) determining specific design values for particular foundations so that safe and economical foundations for the support of a particular structure on a particular site may be obtained.

(2) Analyses of conditions which have led to objectionable settlements of existing structures, and a feasible means of corrections;

(3) Analyses of the stability of earth embankments, excavations, etc., and of the lateral forces on retaining walls, quay walls, etc.;

(4) Investigations of the materials available for the construction of all types of earthfill structures, the methods of placing these materials to the required quality, and the design of these structures to resist the loads that will be imposed upon them;

(5) Investigations of the support offered by subgrades to the various kinds of roadway, airport, and plant pavings.

After this brief introduction to the field of Soil Mechanics, I shall now present a more detailed discussion of the specific field of "Securing and Presenting Foundation Design Data".

The securing of foundation design data generally requires the performance of a foundation investigation, the purpose of which is to provide data concerning those physical properties of the soils which will influence the foundation design, and, in many cases, the structural design. No foundation investigation should be undertaken without a reasonably thorough planning of the exploration program. It should be expected that these plans may have to be revised as the investigation progresses and new information becomes available.

Before an investigation may be satisfactorily planned, it is neces-

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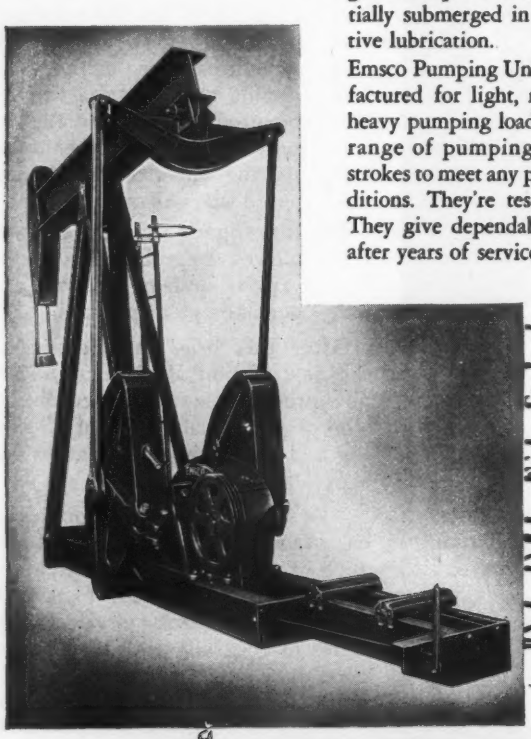

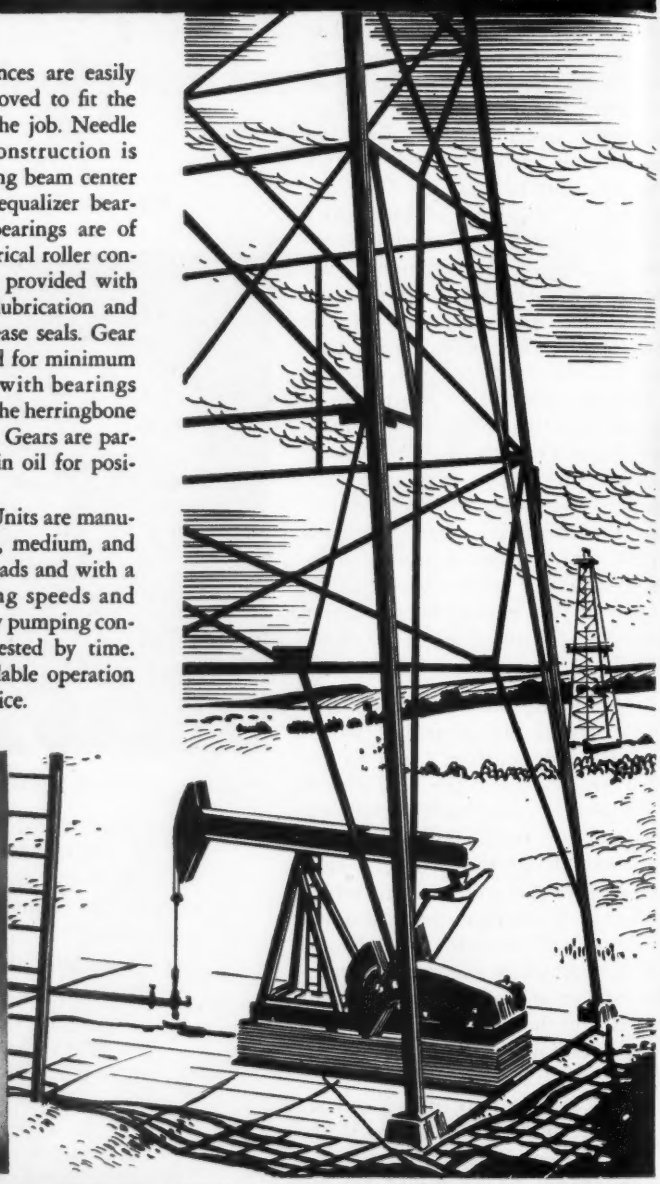

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sary that some thought be given to the foundation requirements of the proposed structures. For example, a one-story steel-frame factory building would require a different type of foundation investigation than a Catalytic Cracking Unit, even though the soil conditions were identical.

Having in mind the foundation requirements, the foundation engineer will normally consult geologic source data. Figure No. 1 shows a simplified geologic map of the Los Angeles area—the grouping of geologic divisions chosen is that having the greatest foundation significance. The areas designated as Geologically Recent Deposits generally contain soils of very recent origin ranging from soft clay and silt near the ocean, to firmer sandy loam and compact sand and gravel nearer the mountains. You will note the large areas of Upper Pleistocene Deposits. The soils associated with these deposits, while they may appear similar to the recent soils next to them, have been appreciably consolidated and, in general, offer much better foundation support than the recent deposits. Unfortunately, however, the upper surface of the Upper Pleistocene Deposits (and also the Geologically Older Sedimentary Deposits) has, in general, been rendered unfit for foundation use by weathering and decay which has formed a so-called "adobe" topsoil.

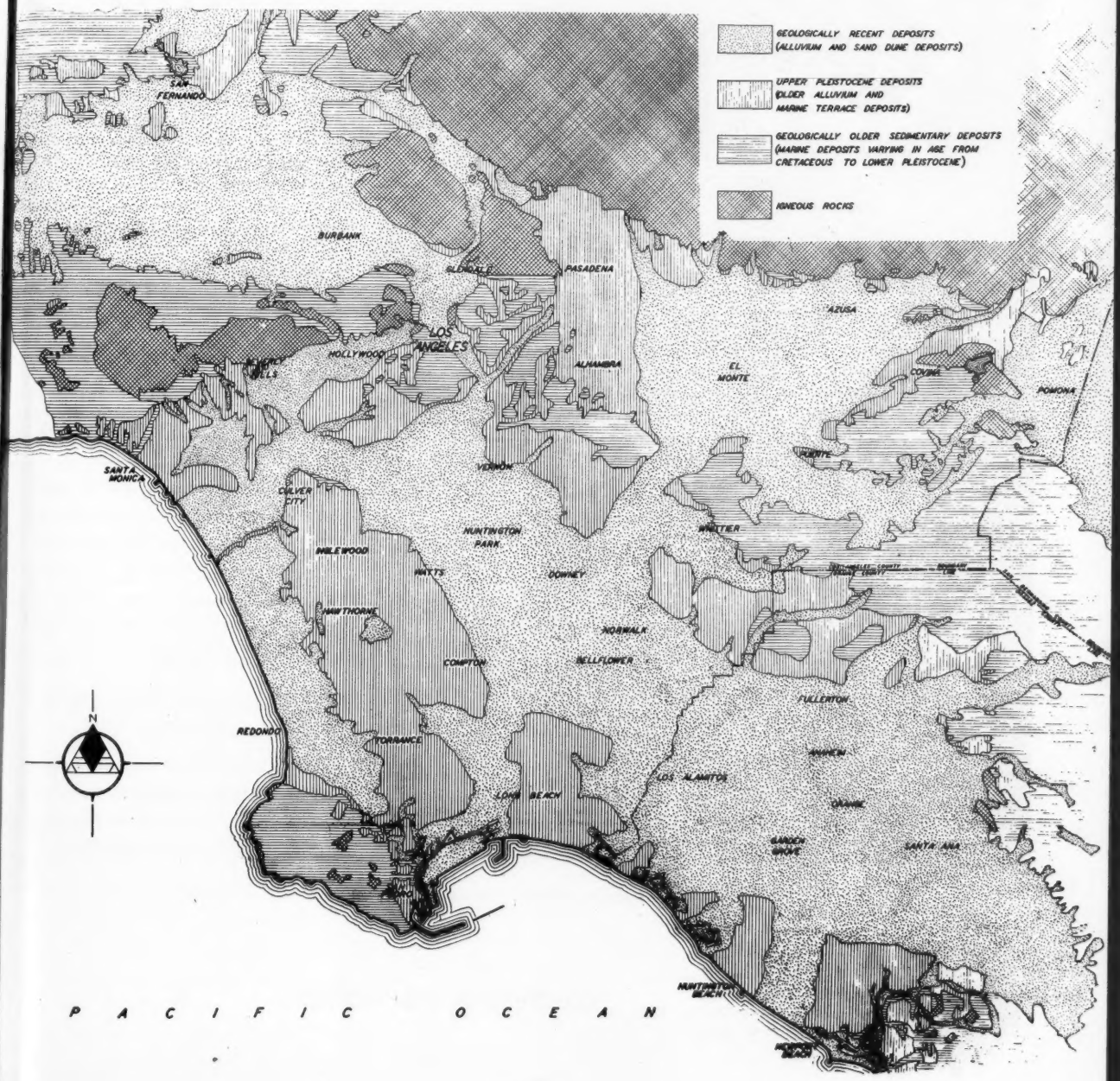
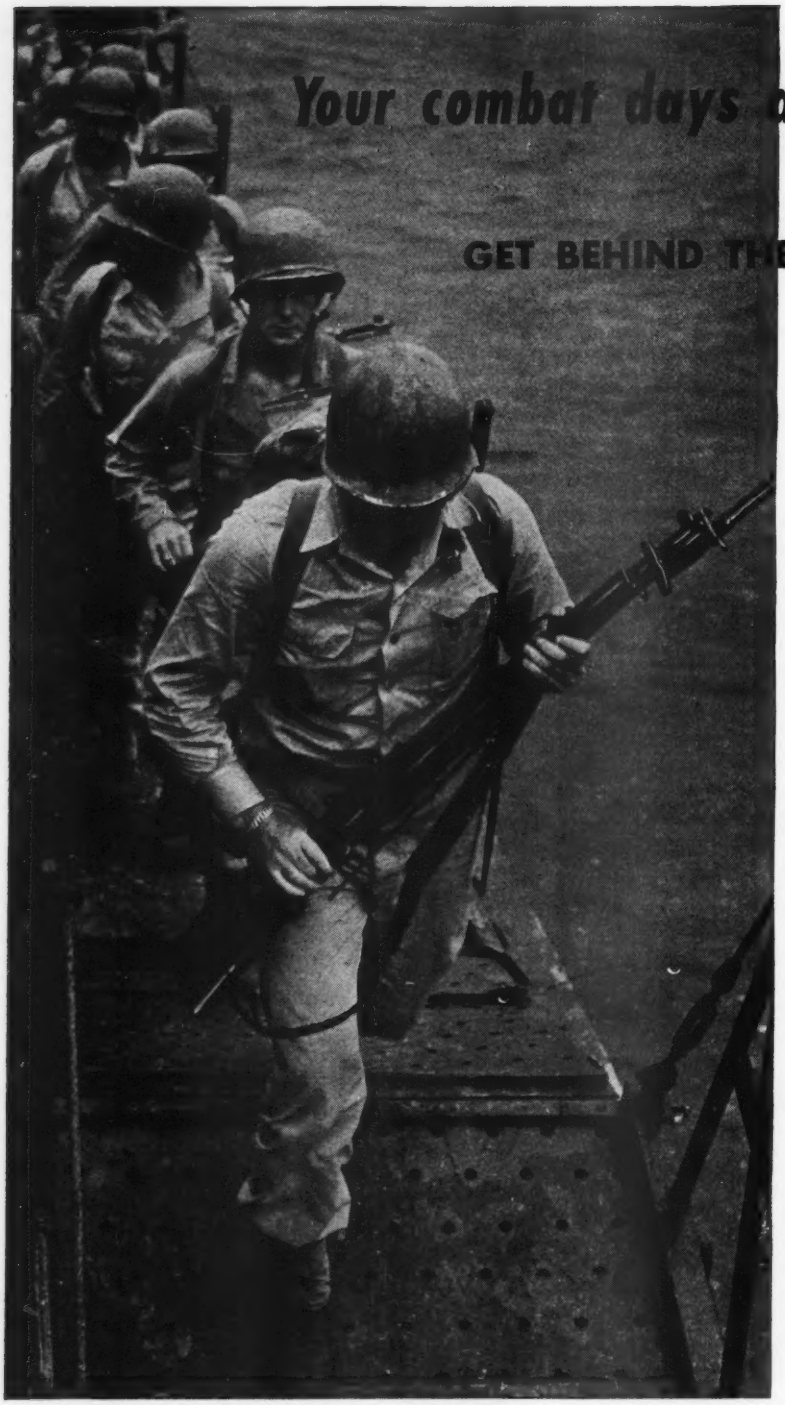


Figure 1



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The Geologically Older Sedimentary Deposits and the Igneous Rocks offer adequate foundation support for practically any structure but present a variety of interesting problems in the stability of slopes, percolation of ground waters, and construction of fills and subgrades from these materials.

Figure No. 2 illustrates another source of valuable information—old topographic maps. Rather accurate surveys were made of the coastal areas of California in the 1850's by the U. S. Coast Survey. The map illustrated is one prepared in 1853 of the City of San Francisco. Those of you familiar with that City will recognize how far out in the Bay the present shoreline is from that which existed then. At that time, the process of filling (which to this day is being continued) had already extended the shoreline some four blocks bayward in the area north of Market Street. The low swampy area south of Mission Street, which causes so many difficulties in foundation construction in that area, is clearly evident on the old map.

Aerial photographs are another source of valuable information, particularly in selecting sites for development. At certain seasons of the year, the color, type and density of the vegetation when seen from the air will disclose soils of differing geologic character. Figure No. 3 shows a view of an area in central Arizona which was being investigated to determine the suitability of the available soils for use in construction of an earthfill dam. Areas of different geologic character are readily distinguished.

The records of other investigations and logs of wells and borings made in the vicinity will also be consulted. Unfortunately, in many cases investigations made on adjacent property are made for other purposes and do not provide useful data. Well logs, in particular, are notoriously unreliable.

Design and settlement records of buildings and structures in the vicinity will also be studied to furnish pertinent information.

After he has obtained all of the available structural and soil data, the foundation engineer will decide the number and depths of borings

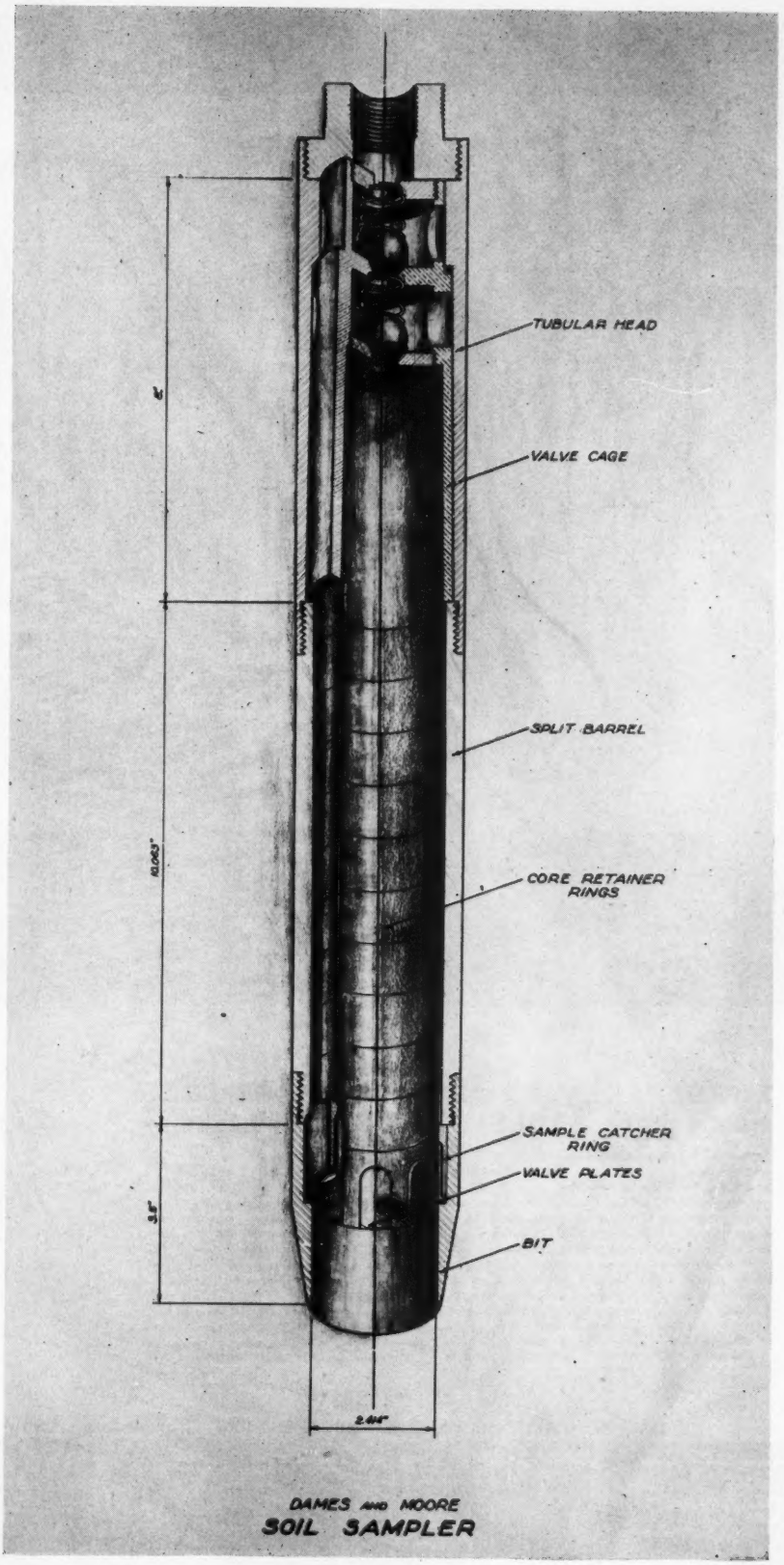
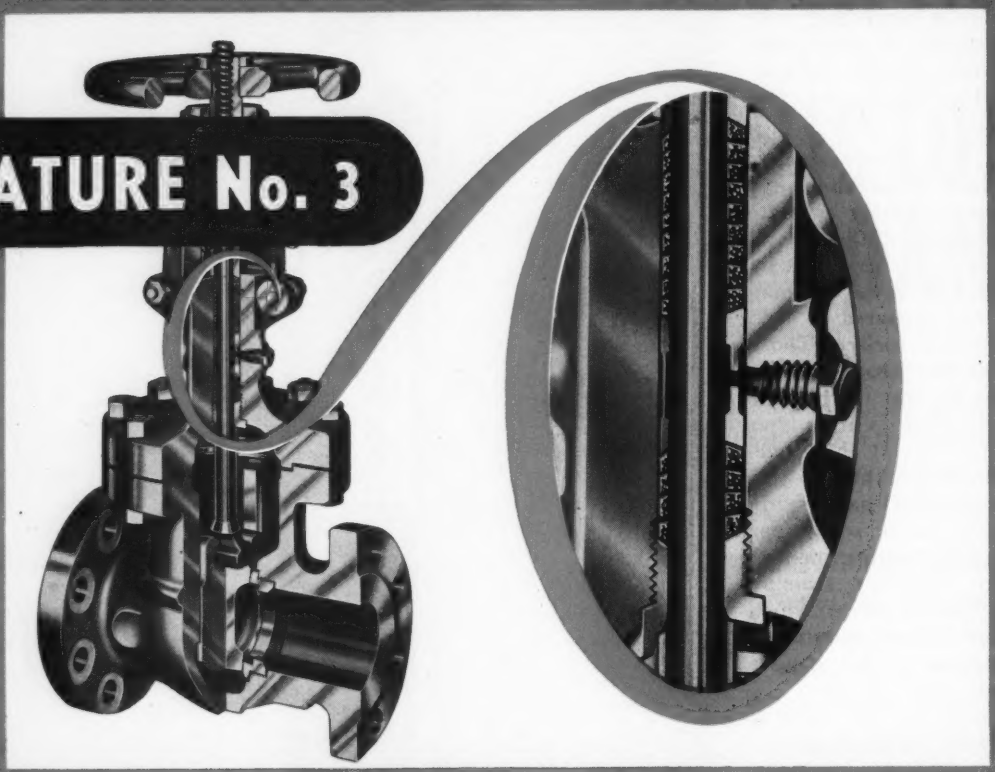


Figure 7

Large Stuffing Box Permits Use of MAXIMUM amount of PACKING

FEATURE No. 3



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necessary to determine, with sufficient accuracy for engineering purposes, the foundation conditions on the site. The borings should determine the distribution of soil strata to the depth of influence of the pressures which will be imposed on the soils by the probable foundations. The depth of influence is generally assumed to be two and one-half times the foundation width below the bottom of the foundation.

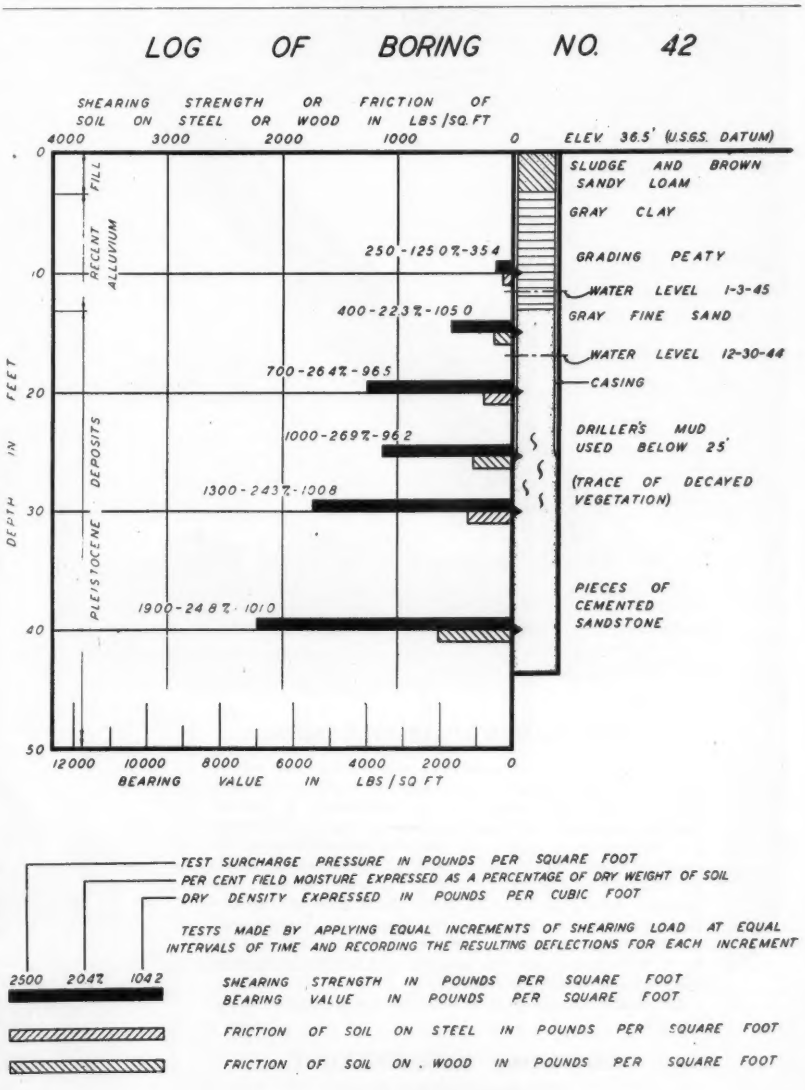
If very shallow explorations will be sufficient, the soils may be explored by the use of hand-dug pits. Ordinarily, the depth of influence is so great as to require the drilling of borings. These borings may be advanced by any one of several methods, depending upon which method is best suited to the particular soil conditions.

The truck-mounted rotary-bucket type of drill rig illustrated on Figure No. 4 is frequently used where the water table is low and the soils will stand in an uncased boring without caving. This type of drill rig rapidly drills a large-diameter hole which an inspector can enter to examine the soil in place. However, this rig is not particularly suited to advancing borings below the ground water level and/or in caving soils. If explorations below the ground water table are to be made, wash-boring equipment is generally best suited. Unfortunately, such borings cannot economically be advanced through rocky fills and compact sand and gravel, in which case other equipment must be used.

Figure No. 5 illustrates a cable-tool type of drill rig. Inasmuch as casing is always used with a cable-tool rig, this rig is particularly suited to drilling below the ground water level and is capable of advancing borings through rocky fills, compact sand, gravel and boulder deposits, and even bedrock. The use of any type of drilling equipment is not restricted to drilling on land; Figure No. 6 illustrates cable-tool equipment mounted on a barge, as used in explorations for marine structures in San Francisco Bay.

The several methods of exploration which have been illustrated serve only to advance an exploration boring. In order that full value may be realized from the explorations, undisturbed samples of the soils in their natural state must be secured. These samples are normally secured by driving a sampling device into the undisturbed soils at the bottoms of the exploration borings. The sampler illustrated on Figure No. 7 consists of a tubular driving head, a split tubular barrel, and a tubular bit, one end of which is ground to a cutting edge. Into the driving head is fitted a valve cage designed to permit the upward passage of water but not its downward return; this tends to create a partial vacuum which helps to hold the sample in the barrel as the sampler is withdrawn. The barrel contains a series of core retainer rings which supports the sample throughout all handling and testing. Into the bit is fitted a catcher device which serves to close the opening after the core of soil has been taken and the sampler is being retracted.

There are many modifications and variations of the types of explorations which have been so briefly passed over. In addition to the outlined methods, jointed test rods or test piles may be advantageously driven when the sole purpose is that of sounding through soft overlying layers to determine the depths to the upper surface of a firm stratum below. This method may particularly be used when it is desired to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ELEV 36.5' (U.S.G.S. DATUM)
SLUDGE AND BROWN SANDY LOAM
GRAY CLAY
GRADING PEATY
WATER LEVEL 1-3-45
GRAY FINE SAND
WATER LEVEL 12-30-44
CASING
DRILLER'S MUD USED BELOW 25'
(TRACE OF DECAYED VEGETATION)
PIECES OF CEMENTED SANDSTONE
250-1250%-354
400-223%-1050
700-264%-965
1000-269%-962
1300-243%-1008
1900-248%-1010
FILL
RECENT ALLUVIUM
PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS
DEPTH IN FEET
0 10 20 30 40 50
12000 10000 8000 6000 4000 2000 0
BEARING VALUE IN LBS/SQ FT
TEST SURCHARGE PRESSURE IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
PER CENT FIELD MOISTURE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF DRY WEIGHT OF SOIL
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BEARING VALUE IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
FRICTION OF SOIL ON STEEL IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
FRICTION OF SOIL ON WOOD IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT

Figure 14

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interpolate information between exploration borings.

Geophysical means of foundation exploration, while probably offering many opportunities for development, have to date not met with very general usage in the field of foundation investigation. These methods have been applied in determining the contours of the upper surface of rock beneath dam sites and in locating sand and gravel deposits.

It should be emphasized that explorations, to be worth their cost, must be supervised by trained personnel to obtain accurate and complete records. Too frequently the drilling of exploration borings is carried out under the supervision of personnel whose education and training do not provide them with a background adequate for evaluating the relative importance of what the explorations disclose as they progress, and appreciating the significance of these disclosures in warranting changes in the prepared program of exploration.

Field load tests, such as illustrated by Figure No. 8, were, up until a relatively few years ago, the only means of making physical measurements of the behavior of foundation soils. Essentially, these tests are performed by loading a small test footing and measuring the resulting deflection. The loads are applied in increments and the deflections measured by accurate means, as by micrometer dial gauges. Each increment of load is maintained until the deflection has substantially ceased. The load-deflection curve obtained from these data describes only the behavior of a footing of the same size, at the same depth, and under the same conditions of confinement as the test footing. The curve, as illustrated by the typical example on Figure No. 8, usually consists of a straight line or approximately straight line portion followed by an increasingly curved segment representing an increasing rate of deflection with increasing load.

All that field load tests of soils actually measure is the shearing strength of the soils. Some ten years ago, Robert V. Labarre, Frederick J. Converse, William W. Moore, who is the author's partner, and the author, investigated the possibility of substituting laboratory performed shear tests on undisturbed cores of soil for field load tests. A mathematical derivation of the relationship between the shearing strength and the load which may be imposed on a loaded area (that is, a footing), is to be found in Timoshenko's "Theory of Elasticity" and indicates that the bearing value is equal to Pi times the shearing strength. In order to determine if the theoretical relationship, which was derived for an isotropic homogeneous elastic body, would apply to soils, experiments were conducted with shear tests performed on undisturbed cores of soil. One type of apparatus now used in the performance of such tests is shown by Figure No. 9. A three-ring core of soil is subjected to normal, or axial, loads equivalent to the confinement that the soil is or will be under in the field, the center ring then being sheared from between the other two. A load-versus-shear-deflection curve is then plotted, from which the yield point shearing strength of the soil is determined. A compari-

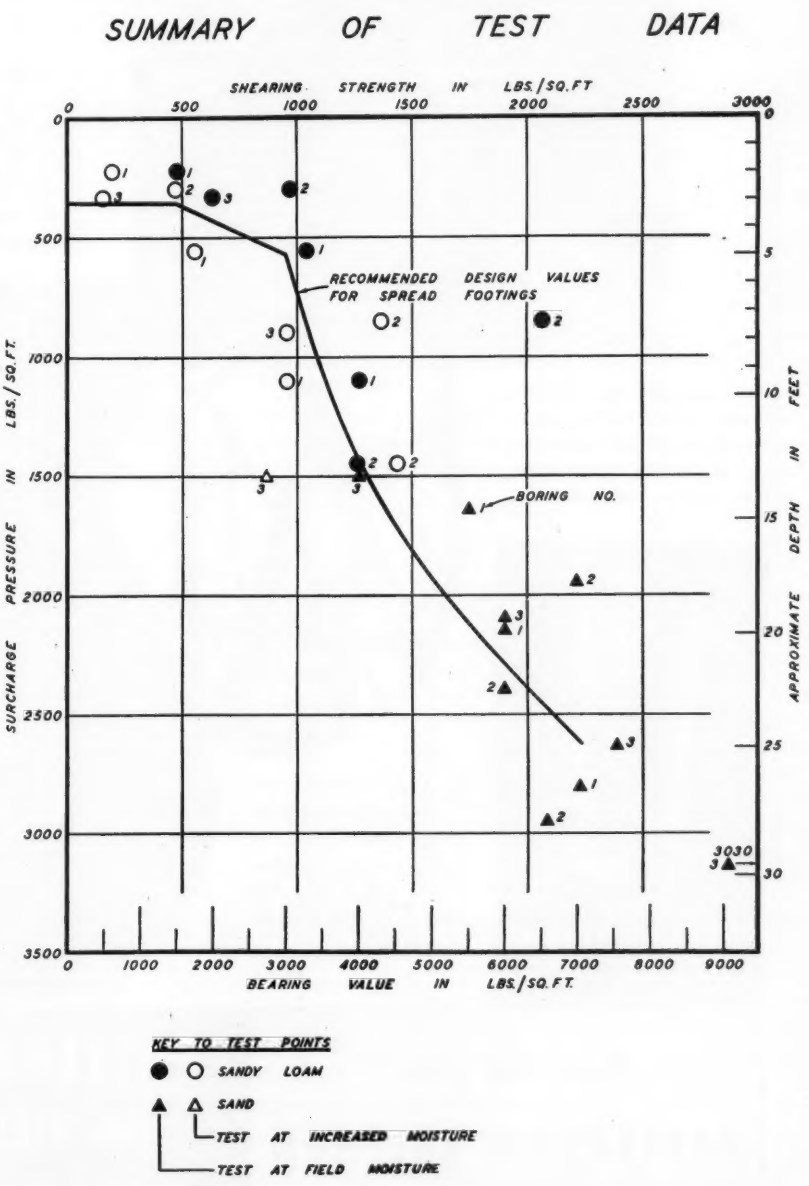

Figure 15

CASING PROTECTORS • STABILIZERS • PIPE WIPERS • WIRE LINE GUIDES • WIRE LINE WIPERS • KELLY WIPERS
KELLY SUB PROTECTORS • MUD GUNS • MUD GUN NOZZLES • SWIVEL BAIL BUMPERS • DEAD LINE STABILIZERS
TRAVELING BLOCK BUMPERS • TUBING PROTECTORS • SUCKER ROD WIPERS • TUBING WIPERS

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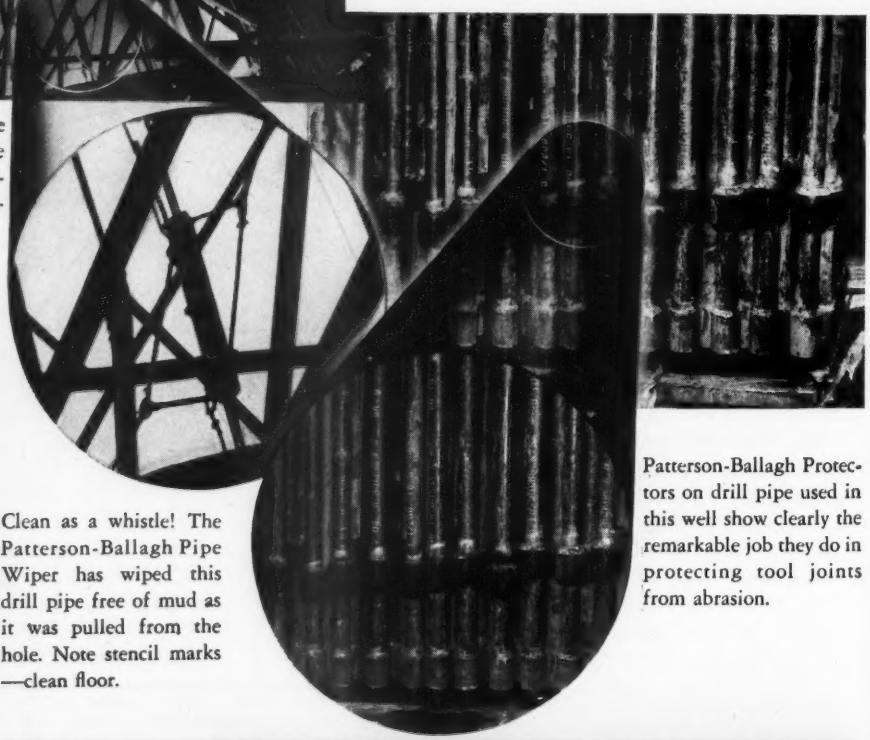
Patterson-Ballagh Wire Line Guides were in use throughout the operation to insure reliable spooling of the wire lines—saving fatigue, strand wear and kinks.

Clean as a whistle! The Patterson-Ballagh Pipe Wiper has wiped this drill pipe free of mud as it was pulled from the hole. Note stencil marks —clean floor.



Patterson-Ballagh Protectors on drill pipe used in this well show clearly the remarkable job they do in protecting tool joints from abrasion.

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son of the yield point shearing strengths with the bearing values obtained from field load tests indicated that the theoretical relationship was valid for soils within limits of engineering accuracy. The nature of this shearing failure on a bulb-like surface beneath a loaded footing is illustrated by the picture on Figure No. 10 which shows a section of a footing which has settled severely. A probability curve, Figure No. 11, has been prepared by comparing the yield point bearing values determined by some fifty load tests on nearly every kind of soil and the results of shearing strength determinations on these same soils. This curve indicates that for any particular determination of shearing strength, the bearing value can be predicted with a probable error of approximately ten per cent, which is sufficiently accurate for engineering purposes. Inasmuch as a sample may be extracted and a shear test performed thereon for a fraction of the cost of a field load test, it is now practical to test samples obtained from a variety of depths and at a variety of locations over a site. Such a procedure enables the determination of average values, which are far more reliable for design purposes than the results of a single load test or even several load tests.

Shear tests may also be used as a basis for calculating the supporting capacities of piling. If this is desired, friction tests would be made on materials used in the shear tests in order to determine the friction of the soils on the pile materials.

The shear test, however, determines only that unit load at which the soils will start to flow from beneath a footing; it does not permit a determination of how much a footing will settle under load. To obtain data concerning the compressibility of the soils to be loaded by a foundation, consolidation, or confined compression, tests are performed. Figure No. 12 illustrates one type of apparatus used for the performance of these tests. A confined sample of soil isplaced between two porous stones, normal load applied in a series of increments, and the compression with time recorded for each increment.

Unfortunately, the load-deflection

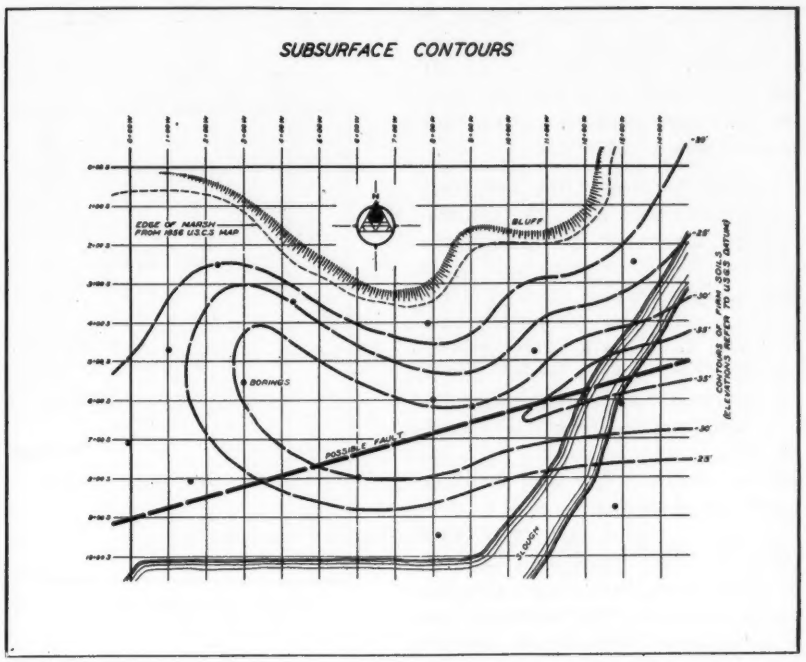

Figure 16

curve obtained from the results of these tests will not plot as a straight line on an arithmetic scale. The shape of the curves obtained varies with the geologic history of the soil and other factors and does not follow any known laws. The general form suggests, however, that soils in compression have a modulus of elasticity which is some exponential function of the load. The data obtained from consolidation tests when used with curves indicating the distribution of compressive stresses beneath a loaded area permit the calculation of the settlements which may be expected for a particular footing. Unfortunately, the settlement calculations are not as accurate as the bearing value determinations; errors of on the order of 50 per cent must be anticipated.

The shear tests and consolidation tests are the basic tests employed by the foundation engineer today. However, it might be well to mention several of the other types of tests which are used frequently.

Expansion tests are performed by permitting a core of the soil to absorb water by capillarity and measuring the expansion of the sample at various time intervals. The sample is subsequently removed from the apparatus and allowed to dry at room temperature after which it is further dried in an oven. The resulting contractions are measured for each case. This test is important in predicting the behavior of "adobe" soils, which are susceptible to large volume changes with changes in moisture content.

Compaction tests are frequently performed to determine the densities to which a proposed fill soil can be compacted by a given compacting energy. These tests determine an optimum moisture content at which the soil may most effectively be compacted using a specified compacting effort. When used in conjunction with shear tests and consolidation tests on cores prepared from the compacted soils, the tests enable the design of compacted fills for the support of foundations and pavements.

Percolation tests determine the resistance which the soils offer to the flow of ground waters. These tests are performed by placing a confined core of soil between porous discs and applying a surcharge equivalent to the confinement at which it is desired to study the sample. The confined sample is subjected to a known head of water, and the quantity of flow through the sample is measured over a period of

time. These tests are useful in studying the time-rate of settlement of structures on certain types of soil, but their more particular use is in the design of earth structures, such as earth dams and levees.

Having performed the necessary explorations and tests, the foundation engineer has arrived at the point where most engineers begin their analyses and designs. A structural engineer, for example, is not required to perform investigations for each new job, as he has access to numerous data regarding the properties of the structural materials with which he works. It is his job to skillfully use and combine materials of known physical properties into a useful and economical structure. The foundation engineer, however, must first obtain the necessary data and then present these data in terms suitable for use by himself or others. So many variables are present that graphical means usually offer the most satisfactory medium for the presentation of these data and even graphs are inadequate in many cases.

In the graphical presentation of the data, a plot plan recording the locations at which the explorations were conducted is almost always required. The Plot Plan on Figure No. 13 shows the relationship of the explorations to the property lines and existing structures.

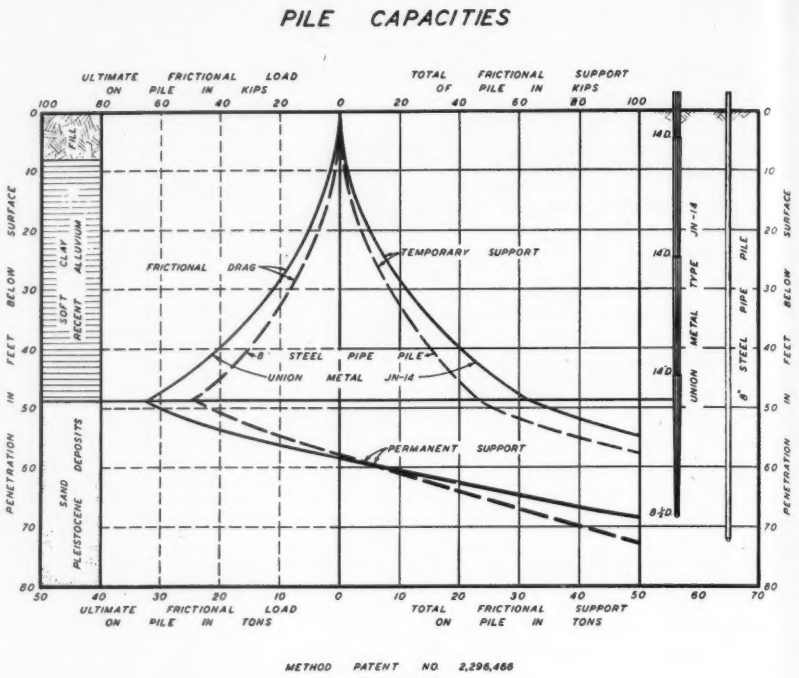

Figure 18

The results of field explorations are almost always most effectively presented in terms of graphical logs. Figure No. 14 shows a typical log of a boring on which is entered, in addition to the soil types and the observed fluctuations of the ground water, such pertinent data as whether casing was required or driller's mud used. The results of the shear and friction tests on samples extracted from the boring are usually presented in the form of bars on a graph adjacent to the graphical log. The upper scale of the graph indicates the shearing strength or friction strength of the soil, while the lower scale indicates the bearing value.

Usually the shearing strengths and corresponding bearing values

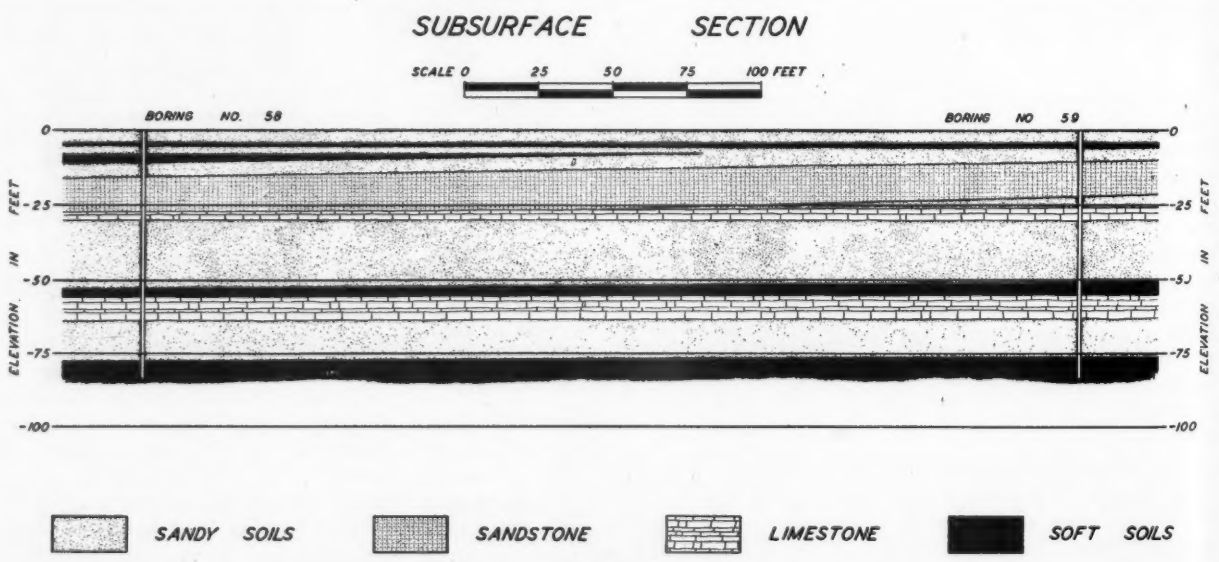

Figure 17

so presented cannot be effectively used unless the data from several borings are summarized. Figure No. 15 shows a typical summary. Where the problem permits the use of such a simple presentation of the facts, a line is passed through the data, thus providing the structural designer with the bearing values which he may safely use at any depth.

In the case just illustrated, the bearing value increased with depth in accordance with some physical law. Another common case is that of weak strata overlying a much stronger body of soil, which possesses a uniformly high bearing value but an irregular surface configuration. In this case, the depths to which foundations must be carried may advantageously be presented by subsurface contours describing the surface of this body. Figure No. 16 shows a typical presentation. Often it is advantageous to show the arrangement of soil strata in the form of a subsurface section, as illustrated by Figure No. 17.

Very commonly the soils may be so soft as to preclude the utilization of spread footings for the support of any important structures and the use of piling may be required. The author and his partner have developed a method of computing static supporting capacities of all of the various types of piling commonly employed. This method is based on the determined shearing strength and friction of the soils penetrated by the piling. The method permits an evaluation of the downward frictional drag which recent fills placed over soft soils frequently exert as the soft soils consolidate under the action of the loads of the newly superimposed fills. The results obtained from this method of analysis, a description of which is beyond the scope of this paper, have been verified by the performance of load tests on piling. Figure No. 18 shows one method of presenting data concerning the supporting capacity of piling.

Under most circumstances, particularly for the type of soil condition illustrated by Figure No. 18, driving formulas provide wholly unreliable results. In most cases, the capacities indicated by driving formulas are extremely conservative, while in a few cases, such as that illustrated, the formulas give a false sense of security, the error only being realized after the usefulness of the finished structure is destroyed by destructive differential settlements. An outstanding example of such settlement is shown by Figure No. 19, where the pile has settled on the order of 0.3 feet, the pile having moved completely away from the structure which it was intended to support.

Figures Nos. 13 through 18 represent only the most basic and most frequently required data. Many special problems arise which require more complicated investigations, analyses, and methods of presentation. It is regretted that a discussion of even a few of the more interesting of these problems would prohibitively increase the length of this paper. If the paper has indicated some of the means of obtaining and presenting reliable foundation design data, its purpose will have been accomplished.

●

Unfortunately space will not permit the use of all of the figures referred to but the author has selected those which are of most importance. Any reader desiring copies of any charts referred to in the article may obtain same by writing to Mr, Dames. 816 W. 5th St., Los Angeles.

Editor.

●

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Petroleum Production Pioneers Gay Nineties Barbecue

On September 8th the Petroleum Production Pioneers gathered at the Standard Oil Picnic Grounds in East Whittier for their annual Gay Nineties Barbecue. Three hundred and fifty were present, including both active and retired production, supply, and purchasing people. In addition to those living in the Los Angeles Basin, a goodly representation was present from the San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco.

Dick Guiberson, who was slated to be master of ceremonies, unfortunately was ill and could not be present. His friends will be glad to know that he is progressing satisfactorily.

Informality was the order of the day with no set program, but many old acquaintances were renewed and many anecdotes were related. The Tyroleans, strolling entertainers, kept things lively at all times.

---

1. Ted Sutter, O. W. Morgan, Henry Grinnell, Tom Selser, E. B. Fowks, Glenn C. Merkley.

2. Foy Schlittler, Herb Dalton, Geo. Kammerer, Ben Youngken, D. S. Faulkner, R. R. Smith.

3. Kneeling, reading left to right: Ralph Nicodemus, Elmer Decker, Walter Manus, Harold Brant, Bob Black. Left to right, standing: Bill Clark, Frank Houser, J. J. Siegel, Seth Manning, Frank LeClaire, Pete Connors, Pete Irwin, Tom Selzer, Lyman Phingston, Ox Morgan.

4. Al Fowks, Frank Hill, J. E. Gosline, C. J. McLaren.

5. Sid Johnston, Bill Todd, Geo. Kammerer, C. J. Hill.

6. Holly Hayter, Bill Beck, W. L. McLaine, L. R. McCollom, Bill Todd, Pat Patterson.

7. Owen Haynes, Bill Forker, Curly Emmons, Ray S. Love, Charley Wagner.

8. Clarence Paulsen, Gene Tiffney, Eddie Webb, John Peate, Pete Garretson, Al Collins, Bill Todd, Bill Kinder, Swede Larson.

9. Eddie Webb, Roy Barnes, Swede Larson, Ed Plunkett, Bob Fulkerson, Frank Smith.

10. L. R. Wells, Jim Hughes, R. S. Durkee, Walter Smith, D. S. Faulkner, L. R. McCollum.

11. W. L. Adkisson, Ben Youngken, R. R. Smith, Geo. Kammerer, Denni Driscoll.

12. Ward Blodget, Harold Howard, L. R. Smith, Warner Parker.

13. R. P. McLaughlin, Montey Sisley, Al Tietze, Al Randolph, Lin Little, Walter Oliver, Francis Gormerly, J. P. Cooney, W. L. Adkisson, Curly Emmons, Archie Lang, Jack Wells, Frank Skinner.

14. P. L. Doucette, Frank Brayton, John Chesnut, Frank Smith, Hobart Creath.

15. Chuck Davis, E. L. Decker, Martin Newell.

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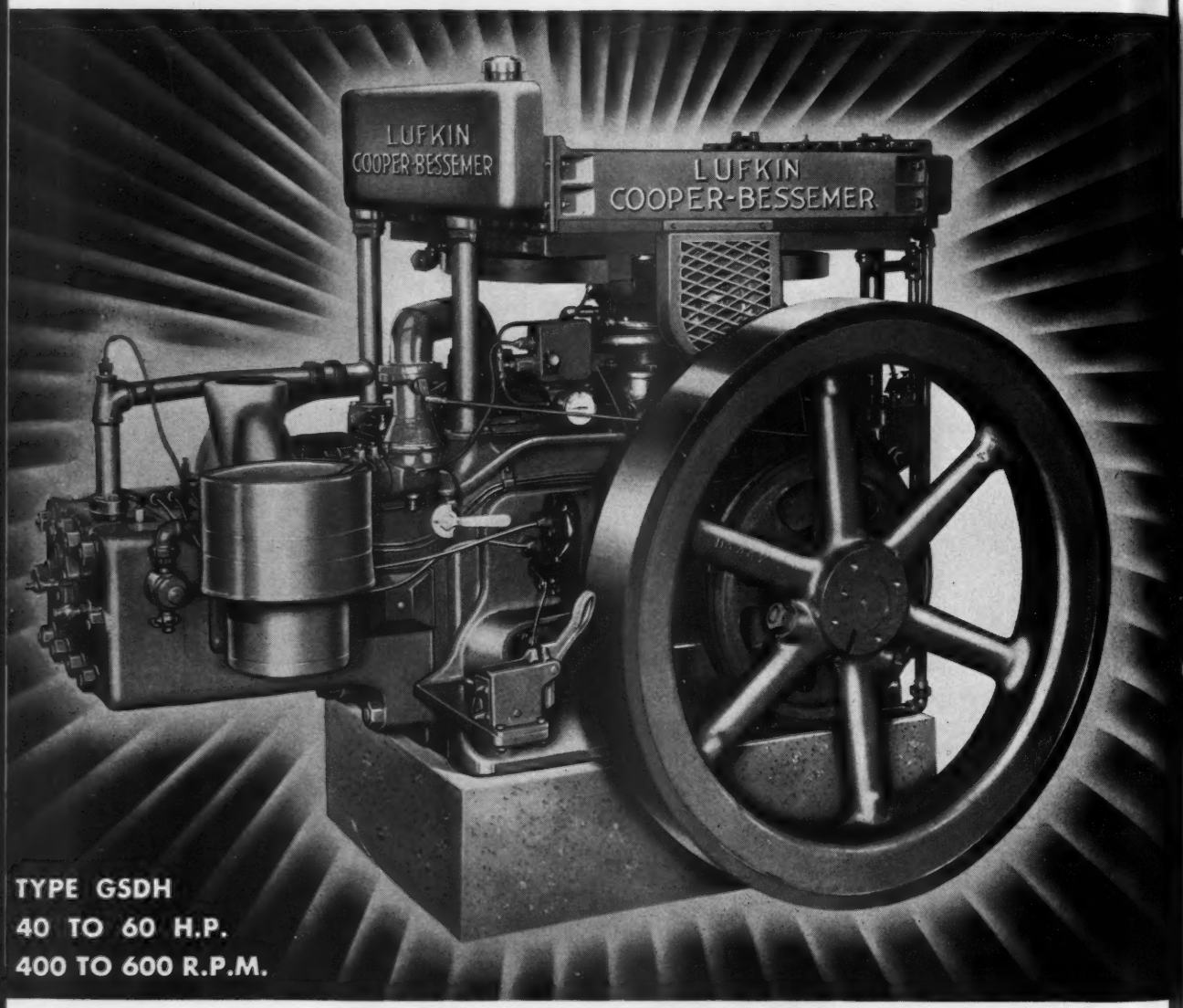

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California Oil World's Monthly Summary

DEVELOPMENT—PRODUCTION—SUPPLY & DEMAND
PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY
TABLE I—CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT—PRODUCTION

	JULY, 1945 DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 7 Months	Daily Average July 1945	Daily Average July 1944
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY						
Ant Hill	3	2	328	9	657	45
Antelope Hills	.....	1	49	3	1,940	1,696
Antelope Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Arvin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	40
Bellevue	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	701
Belridge—North	2	1	483	3	6,242	6,612
Belridge—South	4	13	346	91	13,707	11,899
Blackwell's Corner	1	4	79	83	94	180
Brundage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista Hills	9	16	5,344	114	48,522	16,047
Burrel	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	21
Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,640	3,567
Canfield-Gosford	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	.....
Canfield Ranch	.....	.....	.....	1	36	38
Coalinga—East	5	6	1,322	27	21,976	21,603
Coalinga—Nose	1	.....	.....	1	58,348	69,117
Coalinga—West	.....	.....	.....	15	8,140	7,405
Coles Levee—North	2	.....	.....	5	14,691	18,088
Coles Levee—South	2	1	379	5	2,681	
Dyer Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edison	6	1	322	22	5,220	2,801
Elk Hills	11	21	3,777	191	64,983	16,863
Fruitvale	1	.....	.....	8	8,371	9,005
Greeley	3	.....	.....	6	16,309	13,888
Helm	4	1	177	10	3,490	1,202
Jacalitos	2	5	1,277	22	3,911	849
Kern Front	3	2	87	21	12,570	14,044
Kern River	.....	4	212	23	9,928	9,827
Kettleman North Dome	5	3	2,435	12	40,852	41,623
Lanare	2	1	133	3	310	145
Lost Hills	1	.....	.....	6	3,453	3,331
McClung	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	120
McKittrick	4	6	1,673	10	5,204	5,004
Midway-Sunset	6	3	172	34	38,934	42,163
Mountain View	.....	.....	.....	1	2,819	3,142
Mount Poso	2	.....	.....	18	18,299	21,653
Paloma	8	5	2,135	9	2,532	3,281
Pleasant Valley	1	.....	.....	4	3,953	2,676
Pyramid Hills	.....	.....	.....	8	400	149
Race Track	1	3	718	5	749	.....
Raisin City	.....	2	512	6	3,140	2,554
Rio Bravo	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,264	15,915
Riverdale	1	.....	.....	6	4,192	4,288
Rosedale Ranch	2	.....	.....	.....	99	.....
Round Mountain	3	6	661	16	9,743	10,638
Shafter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep Springs	1	.....	.....	2	727	.....
Strand—East	.....	.....	.....	1	919	520
Strand—West	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288	1,661
Tejon	2	2	107	9	531	164
Ten Section	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,614	11,951
Union Avenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	84
Wasco	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,387	2,049
Wheeler Ridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	247
Miscellaneous	2	.....	.....	.....	16	28
TOTAL SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	100	109	22,728	731	476,329	398,924
COASTAL AREA						
Aliso Canyon	2	.....	.....	4	3,010	3,141
Bradley Canyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....
Capitan	3	1	237	2	2,485	2,950
Del Valle	1	1	598	1	2,065	1,831
Elwood	1	1	252	4	6,078	5,852
Gato Ridge	1	.....	.....	6	4,752	5,150
Hasley Canyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newhall-Potrero	1	.....	.....	4	5,666	4,977
Oak Canyon	2	.....	.....	4	2,435	1,061
Oxnard	1	.....	.....	1	1,278	394

MONTHLY SUMMARY—Continued	JULY, 1945 DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 7 Months	Daily Average July 1945	Daily Average July 1944
Padre Canyon	1	.....	.....	2	2,080	1,343
Ramona	3	1	94	2	222	.....
Rincon	3	1	53	9	4,272	4,331
San Martinez	2	.....	.....	4	3,593	2,349
San Miguelito	2	.....	.....	3	5,241	5,787
Santa Barbara	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	83
Santa Maria	2	3	460	5	14,540	13,027
Santa Maria Valley	14	10	1,810	51	38,707	33,894
Summerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ventura Avenue	10	4	3,622	30	52,026	48,676
Ventura-Newhall	14	3	243	29	5,751	6,172
Watsonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Zaca Creek**	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	.....
TOTAL COASTAL BASIN	63	25	7,369	162	154,626	141,050
LOS ANGELES BASIN						
Brea-Olinda	.....	1	.....	1	11,985	11,875
Buena Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	62
Coyote—East	3	.....	110	4	5,071	5,526
Coyote—West	3	1	1,059	13	15,049	12,332
Dominguez	2	1	722	5	18,760	20,971
El Segundo	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	873
Huntington Beach	6	5	183	32	48,396	48,044
Inglewood	.....	1	.....	1	15,467	17,253
Lawndale	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	34
Long Beach	2	.....	.....	.....	27,225	29,899
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	461
Montebello	1	.....	38	4	9,764	10,825
Newport-Costa Mesa	6	6	238	13	1,013	2
Playa Del Rey	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,501	2,662
Potrero	.....	.....	.....	1	1,191	1,153
Richfield	2	1	.....	7	7,755	7,199
Rosecrans	.....	1	.....	6	5,910	6,100
Sansinena	1	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
Santa Fe Springs	1	.....	.....	.....	17,432	18,646
Seal Beach	1	4	375	12	10,610	7,158
Torrance	3	3	142	34	8,914	8,902
Turnbull	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	245
Whittier	1	.....	.....	3	1,040	1,044
Wilmington	11	15	1,575	78	100,214	100,042
Yorba Linda	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	750
TOTAL LOS ANGELES BASIN	43	39	8,071	214	310,440	312,058
Outpost Wells	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wildcats	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas Wells	4	5	.....	32	.....	.....
TOTAL CALIFORNIA	264	173	38,168	1,374*	941,395	852,032

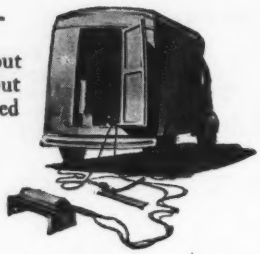
*—Includes gas wells completed and 235 drilling wells abandoned.
**—Formerly included with Santa Maria.

TABLE II—SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY
DATA FOR JULY OF EACH YEAR

	July 1940	July 1941	July 1942	July 1943	July 1944	July 1945
RAW MATERIAL—B/D						
1. Crude Oil Produced—California	616,839	638,858	687,208	776,012	852,032	941,395
2. Crude Oil from outside 5 Western States	1,742	2,691	3,566	4,730	4,290	34,895
3. Natural Gasoline Produced	38,000	38,000	36,000	39,000	43,000	45,000
SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS ALL SOURCES—B/D						
4. Natural Gas., L.P.G. & Condensate	14,194	7,806	9,806	13,194	10,129	8,355
5. Gasoline and Naphtha Distillates	191,903	217,516	213,000	249,967	303,903	376,613
6. Kerosene and Kerosene Distillates	5,419	5,484	6,420	9,677	5,613	7,420
7. Lubricating Oils, etc.	16,032	10,517	9,354	12,645	12,355	16,903
8. Gas Oil and Diesel Oil	71,419	83,484	73,258	83,452	107,968	90,677
9. Fuel Oil Residuum	224,226	253,581	317,807	404,645	394,096	485,323
10. Asphalt and Road Oils	32,581	35,452	46,710	33,742	31,161	27,742
11. Coke and Other Finished Products	1,323	1,806	1,549	387	1,581	6,032
12. Other Unfinished Oils	(97)	(5,387)	(903)	(7,032)	258	(1,483)
13. Refinery Storage and Gas	19,871	23,386	30,710	39,160	50,422	52,547
14. Crude Oil (Net)	**87,839**	**54,775**	**28,742**	**(3,227)**	**8,774**	**(5,387)**
15. TOTAL SUPPLY	664,710	688,420	736,453	836,610	926,260	1,064,742
16. TOTAL DEMAND	673,838	698,031	789,549	917,934	884,840	1,011,870
17. DIFFERENCE	(9,128)	(9,611)	(53,096)	(81,324)	41,420	52,872
18. Stocks on hand End of each month (Total Bbls.)	158,331,000	144,294,000	131,316,000	123,588,000	89,129,000	75,793,000

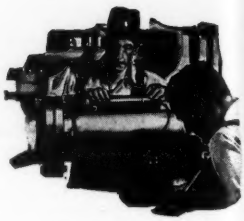
PENETRON I —

Measured thickness without drilling and calipering but weighed 400 lbs — required a trailer to carry it.

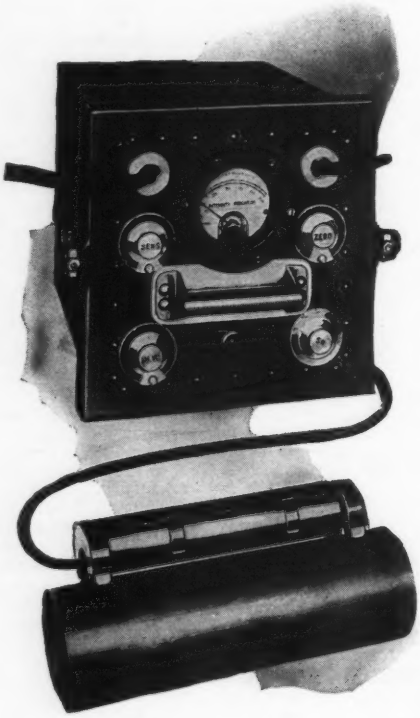


PENETRON II —

Achieved portability without loss of accuracy. Weight, only 40 lbs.



Research in Action!



PENETRON III —

Thanks to continuing research today's Penetron is *easily* portable yet even more sensitive. It weighs only 25 lbs.

How continuing Texaco Research developed a radically new idea and then made it better and better

THE PROBLEM: The drilling and calipering of oil industry equipment to check corrosion is costly, time consuming and often unsatisfactory. Texaco Research sought a better method that would quickly and accurately measure the thickness of a pipe or vessel *working from one side only.*

FIRST SOLUTION: After careful consideration exhaustive experiments with radium were undertaken. This resulted in the original Penetron, an efficient instrument but so heavy it had to be carried in a trailer.

SECOND SOLUTION: Further research reduced the weight from 400 to 40 lbs. The instrument was now portable and equally efficient but still heavy.

PRESENT SOLUTION: An instrument of even greater accuracy weighing only 25 lbs.

Thanks to Texaco Research today's Penetron is easily portable, easier to use. In addition to measuring wall thickness it is used to determine both the density and levels of contained liquids from outside the equipment.

TEXACO

TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of The Texas Company

LAUGH THIS OFF!!

Wise Guy: "Are you the young lady who took my order?"

Waitress: "Yes, sir."

Wise Guy: "You're still looking well. How are your grandchildren?"

Barber: "Was your tie red when you came in?"

Guy: "Certainly not."

Barber: "Gosh!"

As the music started, a timid young sailor lurking in the background darted forward.

"Pardon me, Miss," he said to a young lady, "may I have the next dance?"

"I'm sorry, but I never dance with a child," she said with a supercilious smile.

"Oh, a thousand pardons!" replied the sailor. "I didn't know your condition."

There ain't no justice
In this here land;
Just got a divorce
From my old man.
I laughed and laughed
At the court's decision;
They gave him the kids,
And the kids ain't his'n.

"I won't get married until I find a girl like the one that grandpa married."

"Huh! They don't have women like that today."

"That's funny! Grandpa only married her yesterday."

He took her gently in his arms
And pressed her to his chest
The lovely color left her face
And lodged upon his vest.

Co-ed: "I blush so easily. Whenever I sit down and think, I blush. What can I do about it?"

Psychologist: "Try to think about something else."

"I'm fed up on that," said the 2-year-old as he pointed to the high chair.

If you have trouble getting Junior to eat olives, try starting him off on Martinis.

The class was hearing the story of Noah and the Ark.

". . . And so, children, Noah had two of everything with him on the Ark."

"What a man!" came a voice from the rear of the classroom.

Two young wives were busily engaged in conversation at a party.

"Does your husband snore in his sleep?" asked one.

With a thoughtful look the other one answered, "I don't know, we've only been married five days."

The scene was an expensive and haughtily busy night club, and it came time for one of the patrons to go. He signalled a waiter and asked: "Is it raining outside?"

"Sorry," the waiter snapped back chillily. "This isn't my table."

Just had a letter from an old friend advising he has landed a soft job. He's working in a bloomer factory—pulling down three thousand a year.

The little guy strutted up to the bar and ordered two whiskies from the husky bartender. He tossed one down his throat and poured the other in his vest pocket.

The process was repeated six times.

"Say," demanded the barkeep, "what's the idea of pouring all that whisky in your vest pocket?"

"Shut up and mind your own business or I'll knock your block off," the runt snarled.

At that moment a little mouse poked his head out of the pocket and growled, "Yeah, and that goes for your d———d cat, too!"

Two U. S. Indians were talking things over between air raids in a Saipan foxhole. "The way I figure," one said, "when they smoked the pipe of peace in 1918, nobody inhaled."

Easy Pumpers

The smooth, easy efficiency of the JENSEN Pumping Unit appeals to California owners. Other well equipment seems more dependable. Costs go down.

If you haven't gotten interested in the JENSEN Unit, talk with producers and field men who have first-hand information. The JENSEN is likely to make any California well more profitable and satisfactory.

California Representative:
A. V. TURNER
445 W. 6th, Downey, Calif.
Phone: Topax 2-2410

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BROTHERS MFG. CO.
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Chalk up another Recordbreaker
...KEPT STRAIGHT BY TOTCO RECORDERS

TOTCO RECORDERS
HELPED DRILL
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM
FANNY SCHOEPS #3
16,724 FEET
World's Deepest Well
August 1945

TOTCO RECORDERS
HELPED DRILL
Standard of California
KCL 20 - 13
16,248 FEET
World's Deepest Well
December 1944

TOTCO RECORDERS
HELPED DRILL
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM
ADA PRICE #1
15,047 FEET
May 1944

TOTCO RECORDERS
HELPED DRILL
CONTINENTAL OIL
KCL A-2
15,004 FEET
1938

TECHNICAL OIL TOOL CORP., Ltd.
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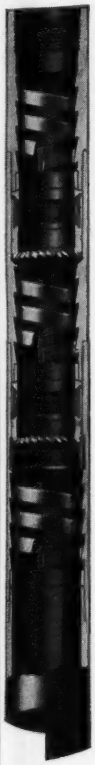
Exclusive Distributors
California — The Republic Supply Company of California
Domestic (Outside California) — Continental Supply Company
Canada — Oil Well Supply Company • Export (except Canada) — Lucey Export Corp., New York

New Series 350 Bowen Overshot for External Upset Drill Pipe



Increased use of externally upset drill pipe has made it essential that a tool be developed for catching strings of this type. The Series 350 Bowen Overshot meets this need by providing a tool that will catch and pack off pipe, pipe upset or tool joint without making any changes or adjustments. It is a three-bowl assembly, incorporating grapples and pack-off rubbers for the three sizes, milling members for rounding up the jagged ends of pipe or upset, and a guide for centering the fish in the tool. The manner of assembling the grapples in the tool provides the small outside diameter which enables this tool to be used under unusually tight hole conditions without sacrificing overall strength. For example, one popular Series 350 Overshot has an OD of only 5¾" and catches and packs off 3½" drill pipe, 3 13/16" OD external upset and 4¾" OD tool joints. Another has an OD of 7⅝" and catches and packs off 4½" drill pipe, 5" OD external upset and 6⅛" OD tool joints.

An important feature of the Series 350 is that it both sets and releases on righthand rotation, thus avoiding the dangers of turning the string in an unscrewing direction. Righthand rotation of the string expands the grapple as the tool is simultaneously lowered over the fish, and simply allowing rotation to stop causes the grapple to take hold around the fish. Thereafter when upward pull is exerted the hold is secure, since the Bowen Overshot takes hold as soon as it is over the fish. Release is easily effected by simply first bumping down to break the hold and then turning the run-in string to the right to again expand the grapple and, at the same time, slowly raising the string until the overshot is clear.

The Series 350 Bowen Overshot is available in a complete range of sizes in both right and lefthand assemblies, and with undersize grapples and rubbers to catch and pack off worn tool joints or drill collars. Full information on this tool can be obtained by writing direct to S. R. Bowen Company at Huntington Beach, California.

Pacific Section A.A.P.G.

Speaking before the Pacific Section of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, at the University Club in Los Angeles, on Sept. 14, Mr. E. D. Lynton, geologist for the California Research Corporation, told of the work done by the United States Government in rehabilitating the industries, mines, oil fields and railroads of French North Africa for the American Army of Occupation during 1943 and 1944. This work was done under the direction of the North African Economic Board of which Mr. Lynton was appointed chief of the Procurement & Development division.

The many problems confronting the board in this work were well brought out by Mr. Lynton, such as the examination of these properties with the French owners and the lack of shipping space to carry anything but the very minimum of machinery and raw materials to get the plants back on production. Also, there was the necessity of producing sufficient supplies for the American Army of Occupation, the French civilian population and the British Government, which was interested in the export of phosphates and food.

Of particular interest to the oil men assembled at the meeting was Mr. Lynton's description of the oil fields and general geology of French North Africa. "Drilling during the last 30 years in French North Africa has yielded only small production from three scattered localities in Morocco and two small fields in Algeria," said Mr. Lynton. The three fields in Morocco produce about 200 barrels a day and the two in Algeria about 35 barrels a day. There is no production at present in Tunisia but some wells have been drilled there.

"Increased production could be obtained in these fields if the French had drilling equipment," continued Mr. Lynton, "and new fields could undoubtedly be discovered if more care were taken in selecting good locations."

Mr. Lynton stated that he was convinced that undiscovered oil reserves exist in French North Africa because extensive areas are underlain by suitable formations and numerous oil seeps issue from these formations. "These areas have been ignored on the whole by the French," continued Mr. Lynton, "and wells drilled by other companies have stopped short of being adequate tests."

Standard to Build Plant in Oregon

An asphalt refinery costing more than one million dollars will be built at Willbridge, Oregon, six miles northwest of Portland, by the California Asphalt Corporation, a newly formed subsidiary of Standard of California, President H. D. Collier of the oil company announced recently.

Construction of the plant, the only asphalt refinery on the Northwest Pacific Coast, will start shortly.

A complete operating unit in itself, the refinery will manufacture asphalt from crude oil shipped in tankers from California oil fields. Capacity of the installation will be between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels a day.

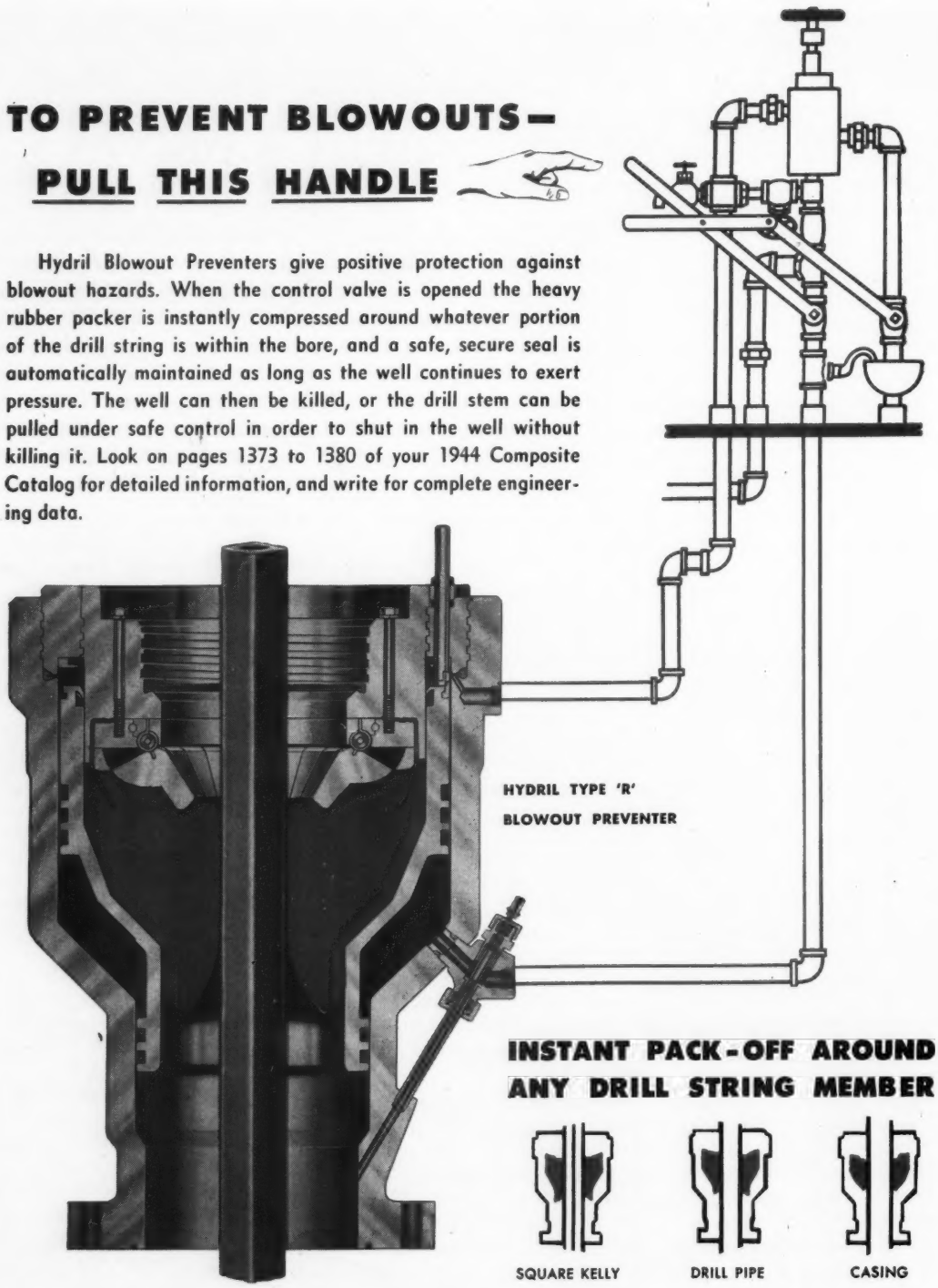
Asphalt made in the new plant will be marketed in Oregon, Washington and Idaho primarily for road paving purposes. The finished product will be shipped from the refinery in tank cars and tank trucks.

Officers of the California Asphalt Corporation are: President, H. B. Fairchild; Vice Presidents, H. R. Cuyler and J. A. Blood; Secretary, A. P. O'Kane; Treasurer, H. D. Armstrong; Directors, C. E. Finney, Jr., E. V. Burns, L. M. Bussert and E. J. Timmons.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

TO PREVENT BLOWOUTS—
PULL THIS HANDLE

Hydril Blowout Preventers give positive protection against blowout hazards. When the control valve is opened the heavy rubber packer is instantly compressed around whatever portion of the drill string is within the bore, and a safe, secure seal is automatically maintained as long as the well continues to exert pressure. The well can then be killed, or the drill stem can be pulled under safe control in order to shut in the well without killing it. Look on pages 1373 to 1380 of your 1944 Composite Catalog for detailed information, and write for complete engineering data.



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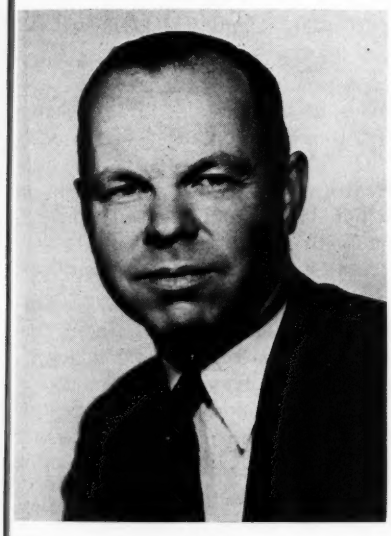
John Peirce Joins Western Oil & Gas Association

John M. Peirce, well-known economist and tax consultant, joined the staff of the Western Oil and Gas Association on September 15, it was announced recently by Don E. Gilman, executive vice president. Mr. Peirce is well known to California industry because of his seventeen years of experience in the field of economics and taxation. He is a native Californian, born in Azusa, and educated in California public schools. He is a graduate of the University of California and the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. He has the degrees of B.Sc. and M.B.A.



John M. Peirce

As a native Californian he is thoroughly familiar with the industrial development of the West, its natural resources, its trade and commerce and its governmental structure. Eleven years with the California Taxpayers Association has acquainted him with the governmental structure of this State, and his five years with the California State Chamber of Commerce has brought under his purview the many problems of private industry, particularly those arising out of the relations between business and government.

He is author of numerous magazine articles on government, taxation and business economics, and the "History of California Constitution."

"Mr. Peirce brings to oil industry a wide and practical experience in the field of economics, taxation and statistics," said Mr. Gilman, in announcing the appointment. "He is splendidly fitted to assist us in attacking the many problems confronting the industry in readjusting itself to meet the conditions arising from postwar changes."

Hoard Advanced by Western Gear

Wm. E. Hoard, former assistant to the sales manager of Western Gear Works' three West Coast plants with headquarters in Seattle, has been appointed Area Sales Manager of the San Francisco area for that firm and its associate, the Pacific Gear and Tool Works. The announcement was made by S. L. Crawshaw, Manager of Engineering and Sales for the two companies.

Hoard joined Western Gear Works in 1942, serving in various executive positions. Previous to joining Western Gear, he was with the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he completed a post-graduate student course in Works Management. The scholarship was awarded as a result of outstanding scholastic records Hoard had established when he graduated from the University of Washington with a B.S. degree in commercial engineering.

Wm. E. Hoard

Ferguson Joins Franks Mfg. Co.

Lawrence E. Ferguson recently became associated with Franks Manufacturing Corporation of Tulsa, in the capacity of Assistant Sales Manager. For the past year he has been technical copy writer with the Brooks-Wilson Advertising Agency of Tulsa.

Ferguson is a native Oklahoman and a graduate of Oklahoma University. He comes to Franks with a wide and varied experience in the oil industry supply and equipment field, having been associated with several major supply and equipment manufacturing firms during the past fifteen years. He was with Lucey Products Corporation for 9 years.

He and his wife reside at 2150 So. Cincinnati Avenue in Tulsa. His son, S/Sgt. Jack J. Ferguson, is now Base Sgt. Major, Independence Air Base, after having served for nine months with the 15th Air Force in Italy as an armorer-gunner on a B-24.

Hortonspheroids

The Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, Chicago, Illinois, announces the publication of a new 9-page leaflet, "The Hortonspheroid", which describes the reduction of evaporation losses from volatile liquids by storing them under pressure in Hortonspheroids. The reduction of filling, boiling and breathing losses are discussed together with a description of the fittings included with Hortonspheroids. Gauging methods including theoretical gauge tables, tank strappings and water calibration are described. A copy of the booklet will be sent on request.

HOLD YOUR BONDS

Carrington King

(Continued from Page 3)

cost Government-built war industry projects can be disposed of until 30 days after the SPB report has been submitted to Congress.

Among the Voorhis suggestions was one that the Cole Act be amended "to make it possible for these great pipelines to become true common carriers for the benefit of the small and independent producers on the one hand and the consumers on the other."

The San Dimas legislator knowingly pointed out that he was aware of "some of the arguments that will be advanced, such as the possibility of a loss due to the mixture of different kinds of crude in the Big Inch and the contamination of different kinds of products by one another in the Little Inch." He noted, however, that a commingling of various products in the big pipelines, under joint use by the independents and small companies, would be "no different from what the situation has been all through the war period, except that better grades of gasoline are now coming on the market."

"At the very least, Mr. Speaker," Voorhis said, "it seems to me that this haste in abandoning these pipelines and putting them up for sale is a questionable policy, particularly when we know that this is precisely the kind of action which those interests which most bitterly oppose any kind of true common carrier for petroleum products would like to see taken. I repeat that I have been told by practically every person who has studied the oil industry that the key to the monopolistic power of the major companies lies in their control of pipelines. Therefore the one thing they fear most is the existence of true common carrier pipelines in this country."

Far from spending sleepless nights worrying about eventual disposal of the war-built pipelines, the oil industry seems to feel it has other problems far more weighty than the one that is bothering Voorhis and O'Daniel.

The O'Mahoney Committee still has weeks of hearings ahead, although it is marking time until the return of industry and Government experts from the petroleum treaty discussions in London before resuming its investigation of the industry.

Although the Justice Department admits it "hasn't done anything" as yet about reviving the anti-trust suit against the API, the majors and their subsidiaries, its legal department is hoping for action very shortly.

Tidelands will continue to worry California oil men, even though House action on the legislation has cleared the path for a final settlement of the controversy. . . . In this connection, the special tidelands subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee hailed the House speed-up by saying its own task was "made easy" by the decision to force a vote in the Lower Chamber.

Some possibility of opposition still exists in the Senate, although this can be virtually chalked off as far as any effect on the outcome is concerned. Best bet is that the Senate group will act on the House bill, wtihout taking time to report out its own.

At this writing, the only possible upset the legislation can receive is a Presidential veto. Mr. Truman, however, is not likely to fly in the face of a measure overwhelmingly supported by Congress.

Much credit in pushing the tidelands legislation through the House is due the California officials and industry representatives who have worked industriously for its passage since last February. Arrival in Washington, early last month, of Assistant Attorney General William W. Clary, specially-deputized to handle the matter by Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny, and Harry J. March, vice-president of Signal Oil & Gas Co., resulted in a quickening of interest on the part of Congressional proponents of the quitclaim resolution. Kenny, himself, made a quick trip to the Capital to confer with Clary, March and members of the House and Senate committees. Other California oil men—in and out of Washington on business—also took time to help in the drive to insure favorable action on the legislation.

C.N.G.A. To Hold 20th Annual Fall Meeting

The 20th Annual Fall Meeting of the California Natural Gasoline Association to be held Friday, October 12th, at the Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel, will take the form of discussions of the postwar problems now confronting the refiner, producer, and natural gasoline manufacturer.

"For the past nineteen years," says Marion L. Arnold, President, "the California Natural Gasoline Association has held a Fall Meeting at which problems of immediate importance to the petroleum industry are discussed. This year the subjects uppermost in the minds of the industry are those of converting from a war time basis to normal operations. This involves finding a use for the millions of dollars worth of equipment installed for the production of stocks used in the manufacture of 100-octane aviation gasoline and of finding a use for the light hydrocarbons, the production of which has been increased tremendously to meet the needs of the 100-octane aviation gasoline program."

Highly qualified speakers from the natural gasoline, refining and production departments of the oil industry have been selected by W. L. Rifenberick, and his Fall Meeting Committee to discuss these and other important reconversion problems.

In the morning session, H. A. Gehres, Vice President of the Cooper-Bessemer Corporation, will discuss the design of high pressure compression cylinders for use in recycling or pressure maintenance plants, while E. W. McAllister, Chief Engineer of the Western Gulf Oil Company will present some entirely new ideas on the subject of forecasting production and production methods based upon subsurface geology and initial reservoir data.

As customary, members and guests attending the 20th Annual Fall Meeting of the Association will turn from the serious business of the meeting to enjoy the annual banquet, followed by an evening of fun and relaxation provided by Earl A. Brock and his live-wire entertainment committee.

Field Development

PREPARED BY CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD NEWS SERVICE

Los Angeles Basin

Shell Explorers Making Progress

Shell Oil Co. Inc., Alamitos No. 48 deep test of the Long Beach field has reached 13,814 ft. in sand and shale, a depth that can be considered no less than critical. In the meantime, Stakemiller-Rose No. 1, near by, remains idle at 12,381 ft.

Shell is drilling Bryant Ranch No. 1 in sec. 34-4s-12w midway between Long Beach and Seal Beach at 7566 ft. In the Dominguez area, Dominguez Estates No. 1 in sec. 2-4s-13w is rigging up.

George Atha Plans Beach Wildcat Test

George C. Atha has made location for Surf Land & Water No. 1 in the Huntington Beach area and has let contract for drilling the projected test to Fowler Drilling Co.

In the Huntington Beach field proper, A. & G. Oil Co. is fishing liner in No. 4 to redrill to the Tar zone. H. S. Kohlbush deepened Encyclopedia No. 6 to 4675 ft. and is now testing.

Two New Basin Tests Scheduled

Two new interesting test wells are in prospect for the Los Angeles Basin area.

Fred H. Howard has made location for Howard-Isbell-Sunset Comm. No. 1 on sec. 19-5s-11w in the old Sunset Beach area and is expected to get underway with preliminary work to starting the drill in the near future.

In the Placerita Creek area, Petroleum Exploration Co. is rigging up Kraft No. 1 in sec. 31-4n-15w.

Federal Oil Spuds Del Valle Wildcat

The latest entrant to wildcat territory in the Del Valle area is Federal Oil Co., which is drilling Federal-Towle No. 1 in sec. 3-4n-17w at 916 ft., after cementing surface pipe at 298 ft.

On section 18 of the township, Superior Oil and British-American Oil Producing are drilling jointly Handy No. 1 at 7773 ft., and The Texas Co. is rigging up Kern No. 22-18.

The Texas Co.'s No. 44-18 pumped all water on test from plugged depth of 3375 ft.

Gardena Area Work Persists

Ohio Oil Co., Gardena Comm. No 1 in sec. 24-3s-14w, which has been the source of considerable excitement in Los Angeles Basin oil circles in recent weeks, is currently trying to shut off water after te- ing wet and recementing. Total depth is 10,594 ft., with 7-inch casing set at 10,353 ft.

Located in the town-lot area of Gardena, the project apparentl found a zone showing oil in the deeper formations, a prelude to a possible major oil discovery, provided water encroachment does not endure.

New Rosecrans Deepening Job

California Flyers, Inc. has taken over the old St. Anthony Oil Co.'s Gordon No. 3 for the purpose of deepening the well to a depth around 10,000 ft. Camay Drilling Co. is the contractor.

A new drilling job is planned for the Rosecrans field by J. R. Vaughan of Los Angeles some 123 ft. north and 550 ft. west from the C/L of 127th and Figueroa streets.

Bandini Test Still Fishing

Richfield Oil Corp.'s U. P. Unit No. 1 in sec. 9-2s-12w, a scheduled 15,000-ft. test, continues to fish after recovering drill pipe to 7228 ft. Depth is 8496 ft.

On section 23 of the township, C. G. Willis is drilling Pansini No. 1 at 7631 ft., without reported showings of oil or gas.

Approximately a mile south of the Richfield try, C.C.M.O. Co. staked location for Bandini No. 1 in sec. 21-2s-12w.

Los Angeles Try Drilling Deeper

One mile from the Los Angeles city hall on the edge of Elysian Park, Seaboard Oil Co., L. A. Brick No. 1 in sec. 21-1s-13w is prospecting ahead at 6834 ft. The test is objectively pointed towards deep zones corresponding to those now producing in the Inglewood field, 17 miles westerly.

Costa Mesa Well Starts

In the West Newport sector of the Costa Mesa area, Dan and Dorothy Dunlap are grading site for Aldrich Land Co. No. 2, 990 ft. south and 990 ft. east of the northwest corner of sec. 18-6s-10w.

Their new completion, Aldrich Land Co. No. 1 presently produces 70 barrels of 23.1 gravity oil, cutting 30 per cent.

West Coyote Try Nears Completion

Having located source of water, Barnsdall Oil Co. currently is giving the finishing touches to its Sunny Hills Ranch No. 3 in sec. 21-3s-10w in the West Coyote hills, which is bottomed at 6982 ft.

Signs to date promise a commercial producer of some degree. Both of Barnsdall's previous tries measured up to conventional productive standards.

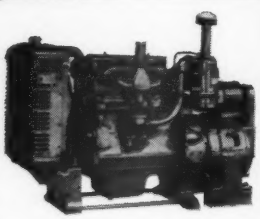
Leffingwell Test Changing Drill Pipe

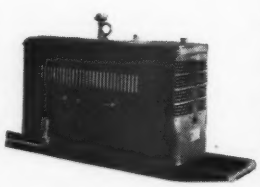
Drill pipe is being changed in California Standard's Lewis Comm. No. 1 in sec. 11-3s-11w in the Leffingwell area between East Coyote and Santa Fe Springs.

All development information pertaining to the well, except for depth is strictly a company secret. Oil scouts agree, however, that Standard has uncovered showings of considerable worth at this location.

INTERNATIONAL-PALMER
ELECTRIC POWER UNITS

have a built-in safety feature—the Palmer Self-Regulating Alternator, which holds its voltage from no load to full load within 2% plus or minus at unity power factor, has high starting torque and high efficiency (will carry 25% overload 4 hours without overheating), and requires neither voltage regulators or switchboards. Electric motors can be started up to full rating of alternators. For International-Palmers, with skid bases and hoods, call —





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The well has been carried to a total depth of 10,457 ft. and if it is successfully completed as a commercial producer, will mark a new chapter in Los Angeles County oil history as previous jobs that went beyond the 10,000-ft. mark were production failures from an economic standpoint.

Wolfson Wildcat In Oil Limelight

Barnsdall Oil Co.-Newhall Corp., Wolfson No. 1 wildcat test in sec. 26-4n-17w adjacent to the northeasterly flank of the Newhall-Potrero field was last reported coring shale and hard gray siltstone at 9051 ft.

Electric log previously run to 9012 ft. placed top of a sand at 8990 ft. This is a probable equivalent to the 3rd zone in the field proper, where no less than 10 different horizons have been logged.

Ryan-Helm Oil Co. Enters The Springs

Ryan-Helm Oil Co., personnel of which include George P. Ryan, Lynn Helm, Jr., and W. S. Rosecrans, has acquired the old John H. Marion, Mattern-Twin No. 2 at Norwalk Blvd. and Anaheim-Telegraph Road at Santa Fe Springs and now is ready to test the well for increased production.

Turnbull Canyon Test Drilling

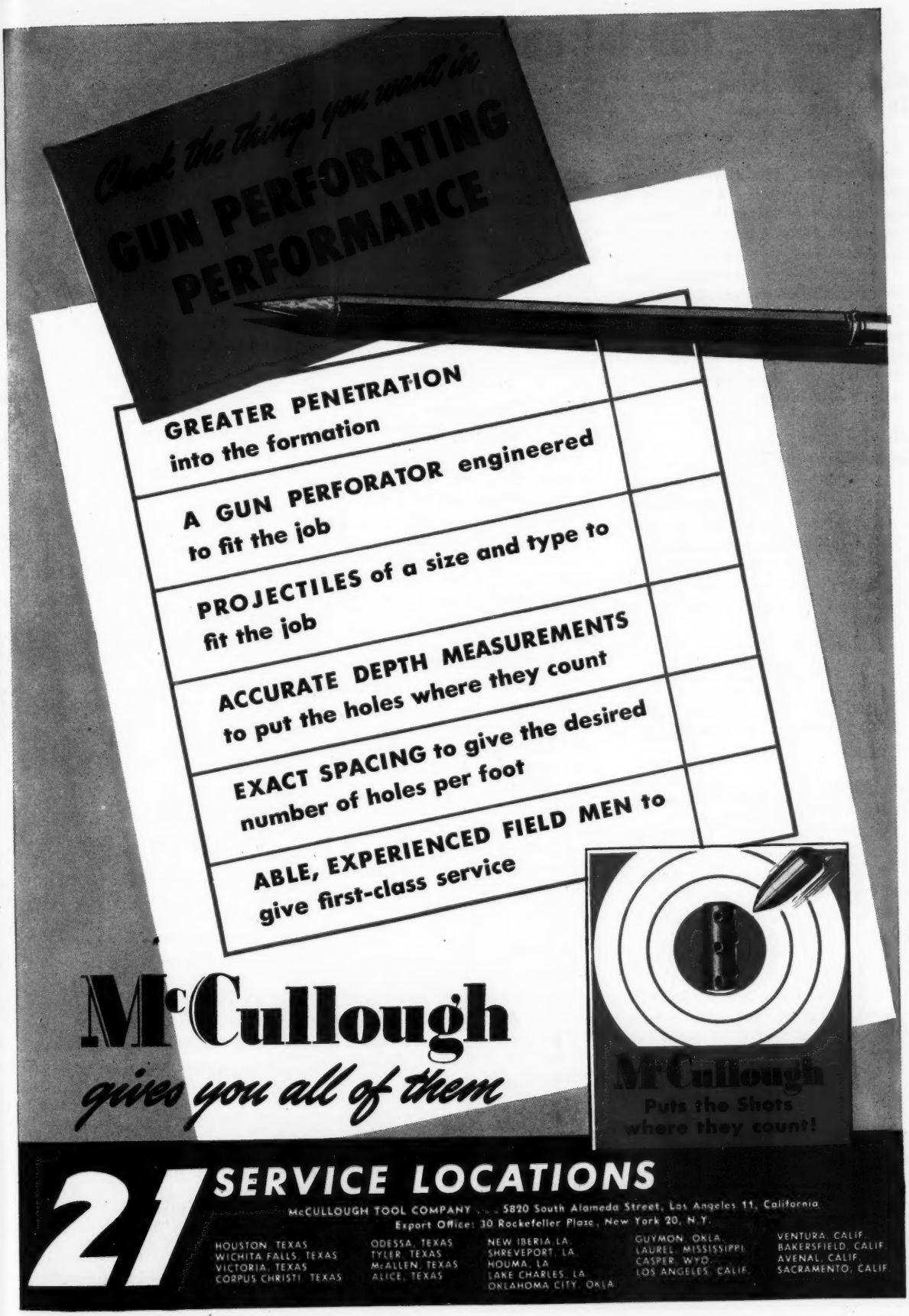
Los Angeles Brewing Co. is drilling Jones Comm. No. 1 in sec. 24-2s-11w in the Turnbull Canyon area at a depth of 2350 ft., with no deviation from normal operational routine since the well was spudded-in.

In the Puente Hills, Troy Petroleum, Troy No. 1 in sec. 27-2s-10w has reached a depth of 2200 ft.

Buena Wildcat Sidetracking Fish

General Petroleum's Librown No. 1 test in sec. 21-3s-11w on the outskirts of the town of Buena Park in Orange County, which has made no new hole in several weeks due to stuck drill pipe, now is sidetracking fish at 10,975 ft.

The drill pipe fish was recovered to 11,050 ft. Depth of the well is 11,215 ft.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Coastal and Northern District

Snowball Anticline Driller Cemented

M. T. Grubb, Operator, Snowball No. 1 in sec. 19-4n-24w on the Snowball anticline in the hills overlooking beautiful Carpinteria Valley is standing cemented with 7-inch casing cemented on bottom of the well at 5295 ft.

This try is not many miles from where Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portugese navigator in the service of Spain, stopped at a pitch deposit in 1542 at Carpinteria to repair his ships making a voyage along the California coast.

Shell Coring Long Canyon Try

Shell Oil Co., Inc., is coring ahead at 10,114 ft. in its McBean No. 1 wildcat in sec. 33-3n-20w in Long Canyon near Moorpark, after setting seven-inch pipe at 9791 feet, without conducting water shut-off trial. Severns Drilling Co. is contractor.

An unusually long string, pipe's total weight was about 135 tons. In contrast, the majority of deep wells in the San Joaquin Valley areas are being cased with 5½-inch pipe.

Los Alamos Prospector Drills Brown Shale

On the Glenn Buell Ranch between Buellton and Los Alamos, Whittier Associates are drilling fractured brown shale at 1830 ft. in well No. 3 in sec. 15-7n-32w, Santa Barbara County.

At the Gato Ridge field, Petrol Corp. has finished Tognazzini No. 318-A in sec. 15-8n-32w at 3600 ft., pumping 8 barrels during a 16-hour gauge, cutting about 16 per cent. Tognazzini No. 52 in section 10 is still only a location and may not be drilled.

Los Nietos Co. Plans South Mountain Redrill

With protracted efforts to recover stuck drill pipe apparently of no avail, the Los Nietos Co. and Lucy Smith Battson combination are preparing to set whipstock and redrill C. & H. No. 1 in sec. 22-3n-21w in the South Mountain area of Ventura County. The well is bottomed at 6315 ft.

Santa Paula Try Still Fishing Pipe

Standard of California's exploratory venture, Santa Paula Unit No. 1 is bottomed at a depth of 7560 ft. and still fishing drill pipe. The drill site is on sec. 10-4n-20w.

Near Fillmore, Elkins No. 1 in sec. 6-3n-19w is drilling ahead and coring at 10,050 ft.

Union Completes Simi Pumping Well

In the Simi area of Ventura County, opened up by Petrol Oil Co. by a well drilled during 1912, Union Oil Co. has completed Simi No. 5 in sec. 22-3n-17w pumping a small amount of crude oil from 1034 ft. In section 17 of the township, rig is under construction for Simi No. 6.

Derrick Up For Red Mountain Try

Continental Oil Co. has derrick up for Casitas No. 2 in sec. 7-3n-23w in the Red Mountain area of Ventura County, with starting of the drill scheduled for an early date.

In the San Miguelito field, five miles northwest of Ventura, Continental is grading location for No. 40-2, milling on liner to redrill No. 39-2, plugging No. 38-2 back from 9548 ft. to 7699 ft., and rigging up No. 43-2.

Piru Test Drilling

North of the town of Piru, C. W. Ginter & Associates have spudded-in Warring No. 1 in sec. 19-4n-18w and now are drilling in shallow formations at 456 ft.

Shell Adds Well At Ventura Avenue

Shell Oil Co., Inc. has completed another good producer on its prolific Taylor lease in the Ventura Avenue field, which to date has accounted for a yield of approximately 75,000,000 barrels of oil.

The new producer is Taylor No. 208 and it currently flows 366 barrels a day of 31.3 gravity oil, along with 476 MCF from 8175 ft.

Shell's first drilling job on the Taylor lease was started in August, 1916, a cable tool effort that took almost five years to bring to conclusion. It began flowing in April, 1921, the precursor of phenomenal production.

Ojai Project Drills Ahead

Volunteer Petroleum Co., Hilltop No. 2 in sec. 7-4n-21w is drilling steadily ahead at 4151 ft. in its quest for new production. The company's W. M. & L. No. 1 and Pyramid No. 1 on the same section are both standing idle at 245 ft. and 34 ft., respectively.

In the Tar Creek field, Volunteer's Nelson No. 1 in sec. 29-5n-19w is cleaning out, with depth, 2350 ft.

Los Olivos Test Rigging To Pump

Hub Oil Co., La Laguna No. 1 wildcat in sec. 7-7n-30w is installing pumping unit, with bottom at 5852 ft. and 7-inch water shut-off at 4622 ft.

Locate New Fillmore Try

An operating trio, made up of E. E. Perkins, Ross Wileman and C. V. Couget, has made location for a Fillmore prospect job in sec. 26-4n-20w.

Firestone Oil Co., O'Leary No. 1 in sec. 29-4n-20w remains idle in the shallow formations at 395 ft.

Recheck Planned For Chowchilla Gas Seeker

Continental and Gulf have jointly taken over Pure Oil Co., Chowchilla No. 1 in sec. 7-10s-14e, Madera County, and now are preparing to inaugurate trials of upper gas sand. Present depth is 8402 ft.

Jergins Enters Sacramento Area

Jergins Oil Co. is engaged in preliminary work leading towards drilling Sacramento No. 1, a wildcat gas

test, located four miles south of the city of Sacramento. The drill site falls 990 ft. south and 1320 ft. east from the center of sec. 23-8n-4e.

Isleton Gas Test Reaches 3700 Ft.

Southwest of the Thornton gas field and six miles east of the Rio Vista gas field, Shell Oil is drilling Staten Island No. 1 in sec. 35-4n-4e in the Isleton area of San Joaquin County at 3700 ft.

The area under questioning is marked by thick peat beds, which offered more than ordinary difficulties in seismographing the area. It was necessary to set seismometers at considerable depth in order to assure adequate reflections.

Richard Fenton Adds to Duties

Appointment of Richard Fenton, Executive Vice-President of California Stripper Well Association, to the National Crude Oil Advisory Committee of the Office of Price Administration, was announced recently by the California oil trade group. Fenton is also chairman of the California Stripper Well Advisory Committee of the OPA, and was formerly vice president of the National Stripper Well Association, a member of the Advisory Board, Los Angeles Basin Chapter, American Petroleum Institute, and vice chairman of the California Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Nomads Resume Monthly Meetings

Los Angeles Chapter of NOMADS resumed their regular monthly meetings after summer vacation September 12 at the Mayfair Hotel. Over 75 NOMADS, domestic, and foreign guests enjoyed an interesting program diversified from music to jet propulsion.

Through the courtesy of General Electric Corporation their fine quartet presented a half-dozen numbers which were well received. From General Electric also came Mr. Cosser, an engineer who has devoted much of his time during the war to various phases of development and manufacture of General Electric's jet propulsion engine. Mr. Cosser gave an extremely interesting talk, illustrated with slides, on what we may logically expect from jet propulsion as a means of transportation in the future. The entertainment phase of the meeting was concluded with beautiful colored movies of Mexico taken by Charles Schultz of the Southern Pacific Railway. This picture, one of the last to be taken in Mexico before the war, took its audience from Nogales on the south to Guaymas, Mazatlan, Guadalajara and Mexico City.

Master of the Ritual, Ted Forsyth, presided in this capacity for the first time and welcomed as full members W. C. Kinder, Bert O. Dawson, J. B. Doyle, Tut Lee, J. A. Engstrand and L. J. Laird. Cy Johnson, Frank Long and Don Grable—three neophytes—were absent but will be formally inducted at the next regular meeting scheduled for October 10.

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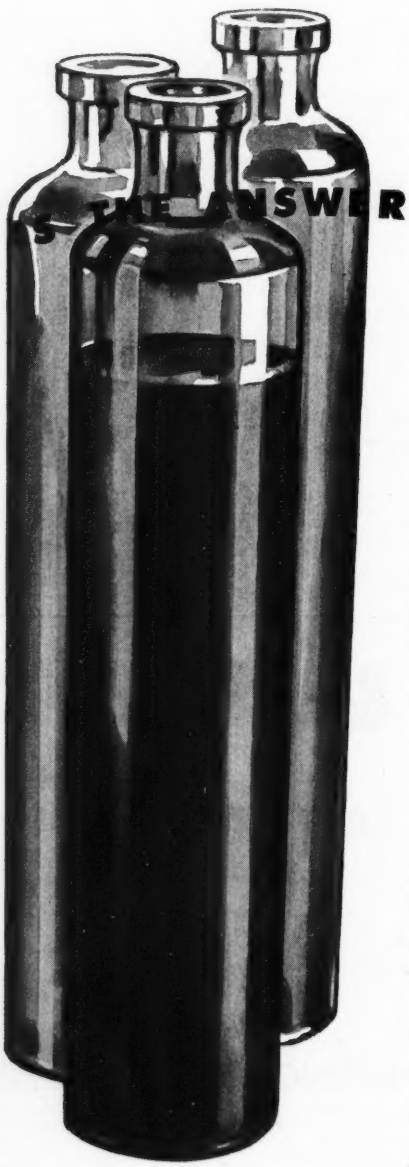

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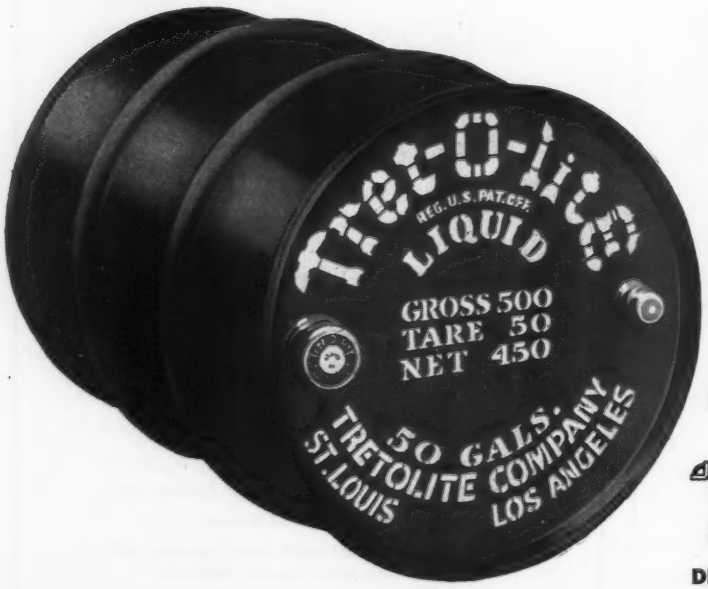

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San Joaquin Valley

Cymric Drilling Below 4900 Ft.

Following electric log run, Standard of California is drilling Fitzgerald No. 55 in sec. 24-29s-21e below 4900 ft. in shale.

Union Drilling Fresno Prospects

Two miles east of the Raisin City field, Fresno County, Union Oil Co. continues to drill steadily ahead at 6200 ft. in its S. A. & F. L. No. 38-29 in sec. 29-15s-18e. No showings have been reported to date.

On the Irvine Ranch, No. 65-13 in sec. 13-13s-12e is coring at 6650 ft. for the Jergins sand.

Tejon Try Bailing

In the Tejon area near the Grapevine, Hilo Oil Co. last was reported bailing Hilo-Metzenbaum No. 34-11 in sec. 34-11n-19w after successfully killing the well when it started to blow out. The 7-inch casing is cemented on bottom at 2766 ft. and following gun-perforating in the interval of 2683-2712 ft. the blow began.

Cantua Creek Awaits Repairs

Tide Water Associated Oil Co., S. P. No. 82-15 in sec. 15-17s-15e in the Cantua Creek area will resume drilling from present depth of 12,659 ft. in shale as soon as necessary equipment repairs are finished.

Shale apparently has been evidenced in the try for several hundred feet, without a promise of an oil sand, expected before operations reached current level.

Bacon Hills Test Standing Cemented

Bandini Petroleum Corp., Bacon No. 1 in the Bacon Hills of Kern County in sec. 27-28s-30e landed 433 ft. of 4½-inch Securaloy liner including 60 ft. of perforated at 10,896 ft. and now is standing cemented through perforations at 10,831 ft.

In the event a forthcoming trial fails to produce, the liner will be drilled up and the well carried deeper. Present depth is 11,001 ft., with a plug at 10,960 ft.

Santiago Area May Be Expanded

Western Gulf Oil Co., I. M. Woodward-USL No. 3 situated in sec. 21-11n-23w in the Santiago area of Kern County is drilling at 422 ft.

Lying southeast of the old Sunset field, the area was discovered by Western Gulf some weeks ago by a well drilled to a total depth of 2468 ft. An interesting phase connected with the first well is the fact a shallow producing zone was cored around 600 ft.

Richfield Oil's Leutholz No. A-2 in sec. 22 is making hole ahead at 2600 ft.

New Trico Well Seeks Extension

Trico Oil & Gas Co. has constructed derrick for a new wildcat test to be drilled off the northwestern fringe of the Trico gas field. Location is in sec. 7-24s-23e, Tulare County.

The well, to be known as Atwell Island Comm. No. 1, would widen the field a mile if a commercial success.

Cuyama Wildcat Stops For Repairs

About a half mile southwest of Donahue No. 1, drilled early this year by Southern California Petroleum Production Co., U. S. Drilling Co., No. 1 in sec. 19-10n-24w in the Cuyama Valley area of San Luis Obispo County is down 1139 ft. in sand and boulders, but will go no deeper until equipment repairs are completed.

The Southern California Petroleum project went to 2521 ft. before being written off as a production failure. Pumping trials gave forth nothing but water and a trace of oil.

Wildcat Slated For Cottonwood Creek

The Cottonwood Creek area of Tulare County is slated for a production trial by a well sponsored by Winifred Schneider in sec. 1-17s-24e. Contract for the job has been awarded Ralph M. Parsons Co.

Pyramid Hills Wildcat Idle

Ridge Petroleum Co., No. 5, which was spudded September 7, last was reported standing idle at 10 ft. Location of the try falls in sec. 17-24s-18e in the Pyramid Hills of Kings County.

Shell Rigging Old River Job

Four miles southeast of the Ten Section field, Shell Oil is rigging up No. 45-16 in sec. 16-31s-26e in the Old River area of Kern County. The company's leasehold of 4500 acres is on Kern County Land Company ground.

E. D. Cummings, vice president of the Shell organization at Los Angeles, has announced the purchase from Oil Inc. and Coral Hoyt a producing property in the Midway-Sunset field, including a 75-acre Government lease and 14 wells, which presently produce a total of 400 barrels a day.

The company has opened a new department especially to handle the purchase of oil properties. It is headed by M. W. Sheppard, Jr., assistant to the vice president.

Hancock Oil Co. Plug to Redrill

As a sequel to running electric log to bottom at 5017 ft. Hancock Oil Co. now is making ready to plug and redrill K. C. L. No. 1 in sec. 6-30s-28e in the Union Avenue area. The top of the transition zone was placed at 4899 ft.

Jasmine Well Standing Idle

With 7-inch pipe set on bottom at 2901 ft., Utility Oil Associates, Quinn No. 4A in sec. 15-25s-27e is standing idle. An oil sand of undisclosed worth was reported encountered at 2850 ft. This zone is considered a Walker equivalent.

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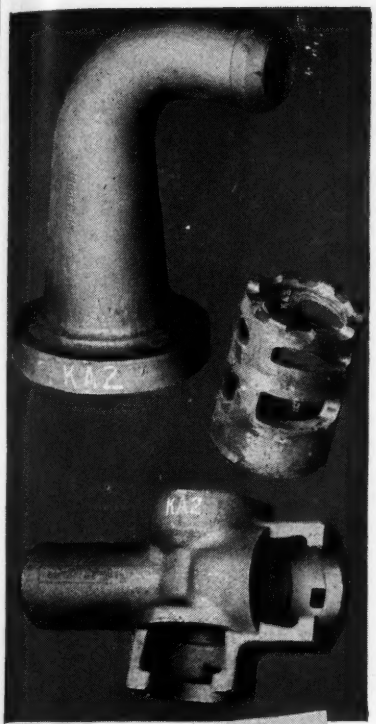

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Paloma Work Continuing

Hogan Petroleum Co., Symons-Two No. 27-2, a southeasterly outpost in sec. 7-32s-27e, is drilling at 11,045 ft. in shale.

Western Gulf's Symons No. 63-7 is testing shut-off on 7-inch set at 11,520 ft. A northeasterly extension test, the well topped the Symons sand at 11,524 ft., and will be drilled in with oil base mud.

Lloyd Corp., Houchin No. 54-34 is bottomed at 11,493 ft. and is gun-perforating and testing for production.

Location has been made by Superior Oil Co. for Anderson No. 18-35, some 330 ft. north and 330 ft. east from southwest corner of sec. 35-31s-26e. Anderson No. 36-35 is drilling at 9420 ft.

Rothschild Cores Oil Formation

Rothschild Oil Co., K.C.L.-A No. 83-13, sec. 13-30s-26e in the Gosford area of Kern County, is coring oil sand and gray sand at 7000 ft. First encounter with oil showing was at 6495 ft.

Coring Planned For Kettleman Tester

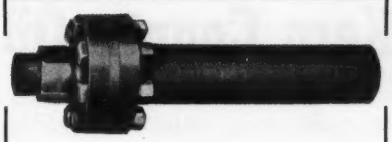
One of the most interesting drilling jobs now active in San Joaquin Valley is the Los Nietos Producing & Refining Co.'s South Dome No. 41 in sec. 13-25s-19e which is drilling steadily ahead at 7450 ft. in shale, with coring scheduled to begin at the next drilling break. The top of the Temblor has not been definitely placed. The break at 7352 ft. probably was the Transition zone.

On the Middle Dome of Kettleman Hills, Standard Oil's No. 73-30V in sec. 30-23s-19e is conditioning hole before drilling ahead from present depth of 7790 ft.

Union Chalks Up La Habra Pumper

In the La Habra area, where Union Oil recently opened up a new pool, the company has added its Sansinena No. 17 in sec. 30-2s-10w for an initial yield of 157 barrels of 19.4 gravity oil daily on the pump from 4600 ft., cutting 3 per cent.

Sansinena No. 16 in section 33, same township, is drilling at 4267 ft.



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Kern County Oil News

This week on contractors' row, rig racks were empty. Elk Hills had been forgotten when reconversion plans by government sent several drillers bidding for new business. Appraisals varied, however, for some areas felt gloomy over inactivity. On the whole in Kern the feeling was still most optimistic from unimpeachable sources. No inindependents had by week's end thrown in their bits, and crews still showed up miserably short manned.

Increasingly jubilant over Kern's postwar oil no one now is taking time out to assess inevitable problems of re-adjustment with which it (the oil industry) will be confronted along with the rest of the nation. Oilmen in Kern County are not bowled over with the Oriental boom idea promulgated by some goodwill merchants because they have long memories of the past when close proximity to Pacific ports had to compete with far off foreign competition. The boys in the "knowhow" are simply taking everything in stride and this includes present timing of reserve needs. So with this understanding Kern activity is going to be stable but not exciting.

Texaco's John Knight is going to Ventura or Santa Paula, depending upon housing conditions. The Newhall area lost Loyal Nelson whom it is rumored will do some independent consulting. Some wildcats around Sheep Springs are of concern to Texaco but nothing fantastic is reportable at this time from North of Taft. Knight has been doing some part-time scout and geological field work and making good. Oilsters hate to see him leave for the reason he has made friends here.

EVERYTIME YOU STEP ON THE STARTER YOU ARE A TOURIST making a demand on production no matter what vehicle is your propeller, and if the demand for gasoline continues to increase the oilmen of this county are practicing what they preach. For at last week's end this old reporter saw 85 such fellows along the mountain passes stepping on the gas to reach the haunts of wily deer. So news is scarce again until vacationists . . . and hunters return to occupations normally.

Throughout South America Richmond Petroleum Company is generally known as a subsidiary of Standard Oil. Last month Norman (Cy) Hardy who has been in the Dutch East Indies was named President of Richmond. Hardy's new assignment comes as a reward for ability and "knowhow" and to many Kern oilsters who know him well the news from San Francisco to this affect is pleasing although not surprising.

D. A. (Dick) Reese, chief of the geological department for Standard here, lives at Stockdale and hobbies himself with the hoe instead of the putter as you would not think, living so close to the beautiful galloping silent cow pasture pool thuds on the evergreen fairways of Stockdale. I. S. Terrel, new industrial manager of the big Kern County chamber of commerce has been trying to seduce him with the game of "bingle, bangle, bungle", one of those golf deals where no one can lose.

To the oilworld last month came recognition in various areas where responsibility was an assignment in more instances than one. Howard C. Pyle, long time well known petroleum engineer, was elected a vice-president of Bank of America. Fourteen years ago Pyle left USC with a master of science and petroleum engineer degree, signed up with Union Oil Company of California where he remained until a fortnight ago. During the war, however, he served the army as chief of oil supply rehabilitation and development branch of the quartermaster general's office. He was with General Eisenhower in Europe as petroleum officer. Kern County knows him well and likes reporting this recognition.

From modest, mild mannered Herb McMasters, head man of Honolulu's geological department here, was registered surprise over a news yarn revealing that his brother, Lt. Harry L. McMasters, served as interpreter at Yokosuka airfield on the first American carrier plane to land there during surrender ceremonies. Harry McMasters is truly a Kern County personage, having attended school here and at Stanford. He spent some time on the local daily press before going to Europe. In 1942 he enlisted in the Navy and completed a course at

WHERE KERN COUNTY OIL NEWS BEGINS: To many a motorist this is the sign of good roads lined with cars and trucks and jeeps that burn good Kern County fuel that makes good Kern County Oil News.

UCLA and at Boulder, Colo. in Japanese language. He was sent to Pearl Harbor in 1943 and was heard from recently while on Guam.

Kern County Fair saw many entries at the horse show whose occupation data gave oil as both a vocation and an avocation. Oilmen in this area who made good in oil did even better in their steed exhibits. When it came to wagers the gentlemen's agreement ante still cored to form, and they shared and lost alike.

John J. Hay, war navy's barber second class from Elk Hills Naval Base, acknowledged with cigars the arrival of Johnny Allen who weighed seven pounds according to the Taft Community Hospital.

Dana W. Holcomb of the General Petroleum at Taft has been transferred to Visalia as service supervisor of stations in that area. His wife and daughters Verna, Jeanne, and Loretta will soon accompany him.

Texaco is drilling northwest of Portland, Oregon and Superintendent Tuthill in charge has been seriously injured, according to Jack Knight.

With pride the oil industry has a "no-strike" record during war, and from the looks of things there will not be one at postwar. For fifty years this county has had a harmonious labor-management record with the exception of a little strife in 1922 when it was proved that shutdowns increased the oil production and that various sands and almost inexhaustible pools lie dormant in many a Kern area.

Ralph Davies recently commented on the Kern participation in the gentlemen's oil curtailment agreement and it is reported that this area's postwar will depend upon this "follow-through" in years, especially months ahead. Davies has acknowledged that these "Gentlemen" have come through with colors flying.

Howard Wommack, for the interests of Gus Holtz of United, Pliocene, Petrolia and Producers, is optimistic over his program of "drilling-ahead" and reports increasing returns for 40 years on some of the syndicate's 150 wells . . . producing from zero and eight and up.

On his way to San Diego Max Payne from Richfield's geological department tarried long enough in Bakersfield to share greetings with old friends and relate experiences which were his in the Alaska area during the war.

R. Stanley Beck, Kern's most recent well known independent paleontologist and petroleum engineer consultant reports that "wildcats are coming" thick and fast despite concern over subsidy activity in withdrawals. Incidentally, his fanmail of samples are there on his desk to prove it.

Last month the headman of Stanford's geological department, A. I. Levorsen, who was feted at the Biltmore had many a Kern "Mudsmeller" present as a guest and oilfolks here are still discussing the occasion.

Gene Powell of Barnsdall Oil heading up the land department, reports some fewer drilling rigs are taking form in western Kern. In fact some drillers were seeking jobs to do. . . . So mixed opinions still prevail as regards postwar exploration sinkings.

Shell Oil Company which purchased 14 wells in the Midway Sunset fields indicates an expansion in its activity. Purchase as previously reported was made from Oils Inc., and Coral Hoyt, a parcel of 75 acres under lease from U. S. government . . . adjoining the L. W. Frankley property.

Kern oilwigs are interested in the elimination of controls on well-spacing and on construction in the production of natural gasoline, refining and transportation branches of the petroleum industry which took place September 1.

Fishing is still good on the Cahn 58 at Lost Hills which is logging at 11,080. At press time the well is still giving roughnecks and tool pushers a bad time.

One of the most discouraging sites along Golden State Highway 99 from the Grapevine in both directions is the sitdown strike of old "gas eaters" when old tires and tubes make "old gas buggy what she used to be."

Mae Saunders of the "Californian" recently described the traffic that wasn't on the Maricopa Taft cutoff highway as a reminder of olden days . . . when everyone thought the highways were made to park on. She disbelieves that the shortest distance between two points is by the way of the wartime automobile. Most drivers think the war ended reduced speed and that "unconditional surrender" had to do with the present style of rubber tires. Mass surrender of old casings is not yet an expendable item. Replacements are not encouraging at this writing.

Startled last month were some Kern County fans of Theodore A. Ediger, oil writer for Associated Press who reported that Mexico's oil industry is awakening from a seven year siesta, vigorously building and enlarging refineries and pipelines with the assistance of Uncle Sam.

Western Oilfields Supply's Lake rechecked his tires, sent mechanics picketing strateic parts for service leaks, bade "solong" to his two boys in the service on furlough here, phoned his wife to join him . . . climbed in the bus he nursed throughout the war, stepped on the starter like a tourist, pulled out for Canada. Someone told him the war was over.

Speaking of Charlie Lake who did a good war job in conserving drill pipe, cutting irrigation pipe joints (over a million feet of it), rented and re-rented service pipelines to new wells, reminds one of his newest service at 99 and Pierce Road. In order to get away from war pipe fatigue, it was necessary to replace himself with five men. Priorities were released on a mobile crane to handle the "pipes of peace" now "big inch" moves from pillar to post and from post to truck without delay. Trucks get in and get out of Yard 99 sans manpower.

Kern celebrated the birthday of California last month when its ninety five years rolled in on September 9. The search for gold in '49 continues for almost a hundred years later, but this time it is oil and agriculture . . . both much more profitable and certain.

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A veteran California economist and tax consultant for 17 years, handsome John M. Peirce joined the staff of Western Oil and Gas Association on 15th of September. Suave, deliberate, serious and human John Peirce will be missed by industry as a whole, especially members of the California State Chamber of Commerce where he was last a consultant to scores of tax minded business and professional men. To John Peirce our unlimited good wishes.

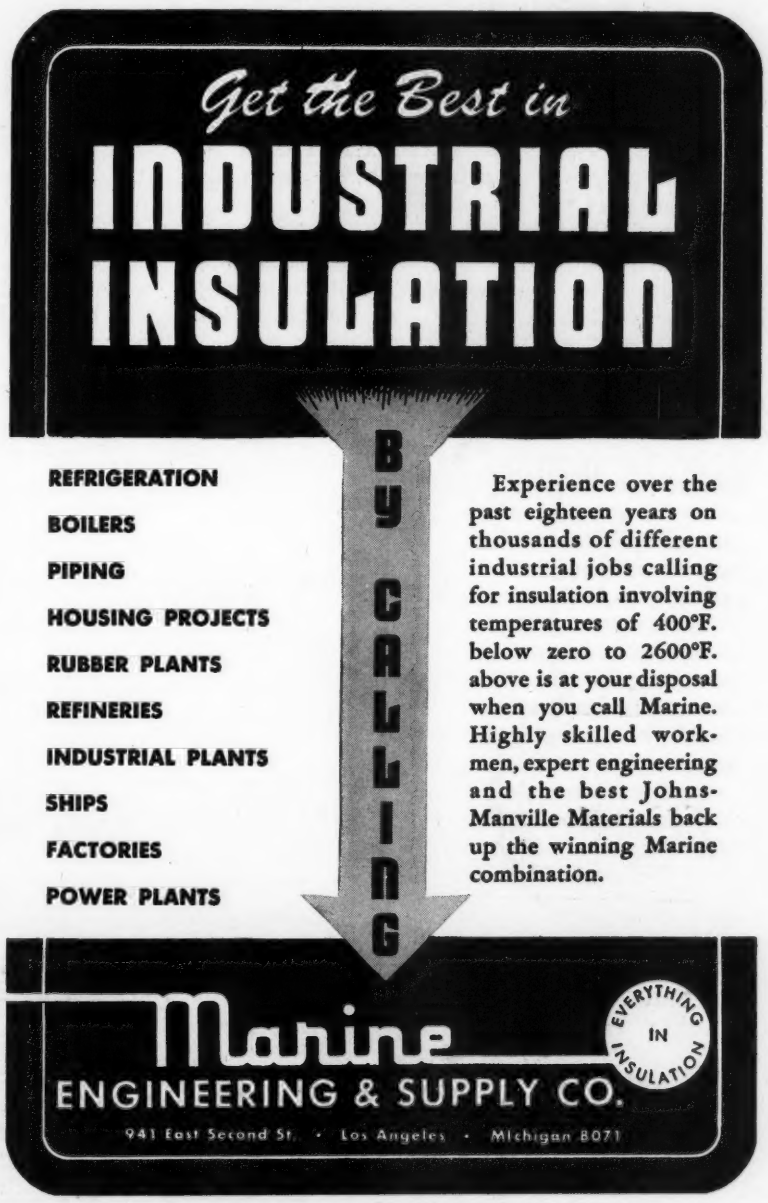
Combining a total of 145 years of service six Kern employees of Standard Oil Company were recently presented with gold service pins. F. C. Rodkey, W. J. South, R. T. Pettie, H. W. Wright, Jr., W. E. Peaslee and D. C. Parker. J. S. Gordon, district manager, made the presentation.

Because this department of Kern County Oil News has read all the books on **public relations** and still knows nothing about the subject and it without facts to hinder it, it feels well qualified to speak upon the item. At any rate Standard Oil's Dick Whitaker here has met all the rules of the book and to the department's thinking he is deserving of mention. First of all, Dick's social engineering brought him into contact with the Kern County Fair and the first postwar sales department exhibit of importance blossomed forth at the Fairgrounds in color, sound and motion limelighting the affair. Dick also thinks that every time one steps on the accelerator this person is a tourist. So with an eye on new credit cards and the other on the starter Dick wants to remind folks around the country side that it is still good form to invest in motor fuel despite atomic power which is still a little way off.

MILESTONES FOR GEE PEE: To California's big General Petroleum Company last month came what scout terminology defines as "elaborate changes". First news your reporter had was that Lowry Wadsworth went house hunting in Los Angeles. But house or no house Wadsworth leaves Kern County to take over as Chief Petroleum Engineer at the LA **facility**.

It all started when R. O. Swayze, Assistant Manager of the geological department was directed to the GP Casper, Wyoming division as Assistant Manager of the production department. To replace Swayze, Elmer Lee DeMaris becomes assistant manager of geological department over Exploitation and Jim Kimble who remains here will be assistant over **Exploration.** Then Eddie Conen, formerly district petroleum engineer headquarters at Taft, will have charge of the valley area. And finally, A. L. Bowie fills the vacancy by Lowry. And this reminds us that C. J. (Jimmie) Dean has landed in South America for Socony. And that's about all the Gee Pee at this time.

M. C. Barney Barnard, local manager of the Conservation Committee, reports on Directive 19 which is to be voided October 1. (This order, as you know, provided for a subcommittee which allocates oil). Review of all field MER's will be speeded up and by last week's end the report should have been readied and the results will have been made known. Degree of curtailment will be based upon the heavy pull for war needs and Kern's position will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doubtless share big or little in the future assessment of programs ahead. However, the demand will be great and continue so because of the cushion manifested by civilian needs.

In signing off this scribe reminds readers that W. A. Ross, President of Columbia Steel, substantially reported recently that the war set the West ten years ahead. And your reporter is wondering if production of oil came along with it or will it have to signal for a free catch to make up for the industry needs now 10 years older.

Jack Ballagh Surveys The Oil Fields

Mr. Jack Ballagh, Secretary and General Sales Manager of the Patterson-Ballagh Corporation, is making a five-week tour of the oil fields of Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, making his headquarters at the Patterson-Ballagh offices and warehouses in Houston.

Working with the District Manager, Mr. Jack Magoffin, he is taking the first opportunity since early war years to call on the trade and get a first hand picture of present field conditions and developments.

For many years a producer of oil field specialties equipment, featuring the use of PBX synthetic rubber for the purpose of protecting drilling equipment and making the drilling job easier, he is studying ways and means of adding new and improved items to the well known Patterson Ballagh line. He reports that he has gained many ideas for new developments in the coming postwar production period.

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